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the German Tribune

A WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE GERMAN PRESS

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Inly a miracle will halt missiles deployment

nent of Cruise and Pershing 2 missiles will go ahead at the end of despite demonstrations unless a a last-minute miracle at the Ge-

and year - No. 1106 - By air

burg. 30 October 1983

have been requests for the dedeadline to be postponed th West and East. (East Bloc fosters issued an appeal from eeting in Sofia).

any prospect of this advice ken? If so, would prospects at

dea of holding more talks rather ying more missiles is not as s official Western spokesmun

Pershing 2 in particular marks a the direction of a new technolopolitical dimension.

Soviet Union replies by deshort-range missiles with even warning, as it has threatened to decision whether to press the will increasingly be entrusted to

risk of a nucleur strike us a result echnical or human error will in-

odes, many experts feel deploying teshing 2 has doubtful military vaoncentrating Pershing 2s in the al Republic of Germany also revioviet fears.

N THIS ISSUE DAFFAIRS

d the security debate

deterrence colicy olitical crisis

KFURT BOOK FAIR religion, preparation

for them to abandon without furido so many negotiation points Indeed be something of a miracle meya, and politicians cannot afford

other words, neither the current government nor any other could ing at this stage for a postpone-

huld forfeit credibility and impose a on Nato that would take the the brink of break-up. Yet the would be most unlikely to oir deadlines.

if Bonn's allies were prepared to any such demand a further Would arise, Would it be a suiafter all?

Experience has shown that compliance toward Moscow seldom pays, especially when Moscow is applying the pressure.

This applies in even greater measure to the abyss of mistrust that has opened up between the superpowers.

But Western political options that will still be possible even once deployment has got under way carry greater conviction than such speculation.

Three prerequisites would nonetheless first need fulfilling.

The first point to be made, and convincingly, both to domestic and to Soviet opinion, is that the beginning of deployment, especially the first nine Pershing 2s, must nor be equated with the deployment of all 108.

It might properly be interpreted as a political signal, standing not only for Nato's determination to abide by its decision but also for its readiness to take a more flexible approach.

Even by the terms of the Nato plan missile deployment is not due for compiction until 1988. Depending on the progress of further negotiations it could he slowed down or even scrapped.

But that would only be credible if, secondly, Western opinion and Moscow were convinced that Nato is well aware of the extra risks and would sooner

This is a reference to the risks that arise as soon as quantity becomes quali- important to peacefully demonstrate

Beirut massacre forces fresh look at peace-keeping role

Washington and Paris are taking good care not to say who they think is to blame for the bomb raid on the headquarters of US and French peacekeeping forces in Beirut.

No-one knows for sure who bombed the US embassy in Beirut in much the same way last April. The modus operandi may mean the same organisation is responsible; but that is not certain.

There is no shortage of possible culprits. They include just about everyone except the Christian militias and Israel. It could be Walid Jumblatt's Druzes or other Muslim groups in Lebanon. It

could be Palestinians, Gaddasi's Libya, Khomeini's Iran. Assad's Syria or, behind the scenes, the Soviet Union. That the two raids took place more or

less simultaneously indicates experienced operators; that both US and French forces were attacked indicates that fran might be responsible.

Yet when one considers who is most likely to benefit, the answer is surely Syria rather than Iran. The US military pressence is currently the greatest handicap facing President Assad.

This is assuming that Syria's eventual aim in keeping the civil war going in Lebanon and Syrian troops stationed in the country is gradually to assume full control over its neighbour to the west.

The only logical aim of the bombing is to persuade America to withdraw its forces from the Lebanon, with Britain, France and Italy following suit.

The US government has reacted comply in ordering reinforcements to be flown in. So has France, with President Mitterrand flying to Beirut.

Neither plans to abandon their role in Lebanon, But what is it? To protect the Gemayel government? To enable all Israeli and Syrian forces to withdraw simultaneously?

Are they there to restore peace in the Lebanese civil war? To pave the way for a wider peace settlement in the Middle

Their role is improvised, the extent of their task unclear and their prospects of success even more uncertain.

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 25 October 1983)



Several thousand anti-missile demonstrators used this mock missile to make their point in Bonn. The protest was part of a series against the deployment of Pershing 2 and cruise missiles in the Federal Republic, There was no violence, (See page 3.)

ty and it is no longer a matter of the first nine Pershing 2s or a few more.

Nato must be no less emphatic that the Soviet build-up of SS-20s is likewise an intolerable risk.

Negotiations would need to be conducted to reach agreement on the number of SS-20s that marked the transition from Soviet missile modernisation (of systems previously in being) to an additional arms build-up.

The third prerequisite is that Western public opinion must not succumb to resignation once deployment has begun.

That will be the time when it is most

ployment go-shead on these terms it will be in a good position to urge Washington to take the Kremlin at its word more expressly and flexibly than in the past. The Soviet Union must in particular

that the West will never be prepared to

agree to or accept without resistance any

further nuclear arms build-up.

If Bonn agrees to the Pershing 2 de-

be given to understand that its many public offers cannot be taken seriously as long as they are not made at the Geneva talks.

A further point to be stressed is that the deployment of the first Pershing 2s and Cruise missiles cannot objectively and in the circumstances be said to warrant any of the Soviet responses threate-

Besides, threats of more and more weapons at some stage cease to have any further effect.

Herr Genscher's talks with Mr Gromyko in Vienna showed that Moscow too is still wondering what to do once deployment has got under way.

Will Washington continue to aim for a compromise? There are signs that it might. Officially the United States has said it is willing to continue the talks and possibly to withdraw missiles already deployed.

President Reagan has lately acted in greater moderation than might have been feared in the wake of his speeches on and against the Soviet Union:

Yet Mr Reagan's past rhetoric is still not past history. Great effort will still be needed if the minimum of trust is to be restored that is essential if disarmament terms are to be possible.

European governments in general. and Bonn in particular, must succeed in urging Washington to go ahead and make the effort.

Only then can they hope, regardless of demonstrations, to keep in touch with public opinion in the long term.

Hans Geriach (Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger, 21 October 1983)



The other, closely inter-related, involves the protest movement This is a domestic dispute which Nobel laureate Heinrich Böll hopes will not become a religious war.

The lever by means of which the Soviet Union hopes to come substantially closer to its long-cherished dream of pushing the Americans out of Europe is the fear of nuclear weapons.

The Kremlin has proved extremely adept at concealing its political objective of creating a rift in the Atlantic pact.

It has hidden it behind the debate on limited war, missile speeds, overkill capacity and a European balance of power including the British and French nuclear

The Kremlin has naturally benefited from strokes of good luck. It probably didn't realise from the outset the political opportunities opened up by the SS-20 build-up.

The West's need of missile modernisation could hardly have come at a more inconvenient moment for Nato.

It was first seen by Helmut Schmidt and incorporated by him, Mr Carter, M. Giscard d'Estaing and Mr Callaghan in the dual-track Nato decision.

Herr Schmidt and Mr Callaghan needed the talks part of the decision to reassure their left-wing supporters, whereas Mr Carter accepted it in the expectation of being able to put to good use at the conference table US missiles that had yet to be deployed.

Missile modernisation came at an unfortunate juncture for the West because the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan forestalled the ratification of Sait 2 as a mainstay of subsequent arms control agreements.

It also dealt detente a serious blow. The result was disunity in the Western alliance, with the differences of interest between Americans and Europeans, especially the Germans, more readily apparent than ever.

The Germans, who had hoped to leave the East-West clash behind them by means of detente, felt they had found a niche between the temporarily cooperative superpowers in which the edge could be taken off the division of Ger-

They resisted and to this day remain opposed to a reversion to the East-West conflict of old, which they felt President Reagan symbolised more strongly than President Brezhnev.

The rhetorical aggression of President Reagan's policy of strength pursued to offset what he felt was US inferiority in strategic nuclear weapons gave rise to fresh fears.

They were fears of a new and even more dangerous turn of the arms race screw. They brought to the surface what had previously been concealed; the illogicalities, contradictions and ambiguities of Nato nuclear strategy.

Doubts as to the credibility of US guarantees of protection prompted a recollection of German sovereignty and German interests.

The initial Russian refusal even to consider Nato's offer of talks further fuelled doubts and fears.

Helmut Schmidt sensed the dangers that lay ahead in Moscow, in Washington and at home. He undertook a move that entailed risks merely suspected at the time and now clearly apparent.

He flew to Moscow in 1980 as a me-

WORLD AFFAIRS

The Soviets hide their hand behind the security debate

and persuaded the Kremlin leaders to agree to talks.

But neither he nor his successor, Chancellor Kohl, met with similar success in Washington. They failed to persuade the Americans to make an offer acceptable to the Soviet Union,

This sowed the seed of convictions that the Americans had overstepped the mark of the dual-track Nato decision and were to blame for the failure of the Geneva talks.

This is a conviction most members of the peace movement and the SPD are no longer prepared to set aside. They fail to appreciate that President Reagan has moved some distance away from his original viewpoint.

The Russians likewise showed signs of flexibility once Mr Andropov took over the reins of power in the Kremlin. But their current behaviour leads one to suspect it might be no more than a show of flexibility.

The Kremlin naturally knows it cannot prevent the deployment of new US missiles in Europe. But if the Russians wanted, they could soon come to terms on mutual limitation of medium-range

But they stand to lose nothing by waiting until the Americans have started to deploy their new missiles.

Deployment will take time and can only be undertaken gradually. It is sure to intensify divisions within Nato and cannot fail to enable the Russians to score points in the propaganda war. Even if the Russians don't expect the

Tine words have been exchanged about German-American friendship, the tricontennial of German migration to America and the laudable part Germans have played in the history of the United

But mention of traditional ties of friendship has no effect on demonstrators besieging US military installations

It does nothing to solve the problems faced by 250,000 US servicemen and their families and facilities that look almost as though they were in enemy terri-

So I shall not be dealing with the past three centuries but with the present:

No-one can say for sure what the Kremlin's aims are in world affairs. But assumptions may be made by putting oneself in the Soviet leaders' position and not just thinking in terms of Western views on the Kremlin.

By the Kremlin I mean not the Russians. Ordinary Russians think mainly in terms of their own problems and not of world affairs.

I mean the minute group, infinitesimal in comparison with the public, that determines the course of foreign policy. What, then, does the Kremlin want?

There are three possibilities. One is world revolution; the second is war; and the third is hegemony.

The answer most often given is the first: world revolution. It is a point borne out by 10,000 speeches and essays.

But whereas world revolution seemed at hand in the chaotic years following the Russian Revolution of 1917 and the revolution in Germany and Austriapeace movement to prevent the deployment of US missiles at the last minute they may still hope that the Americans will first have to come to terms with their allies and with parts of US and Western public opinion.

The Americans might be forced to negotiate on the extent of deployment and to make a number of prior concessions in Geneva.

In the meantime the Russians have gained an alibi for deploying new short-range missiles in Enstern Europe. This was planned in any case as part of the Soviet arms build-up but can now be claimed as missile modernisation. They are also in a position to think

dent Reagan to secure re-election by means of disarmament progress. At the same time they are putting Mr Reagan to the test. They could always sue for terms as currently available, but

over whether they want to help Presi-

in all probability they might do better. That is the aim behind Moscow's sophisticated, exactly-dosed twofold stra-

While the Soviet Union has threatened to abandon or adjourn the Geneva talks, giving rise to fears of a fresh ice age in world affairs, Mr Gromyko and his East Bloc opposite numbers in Sofia have made the West un offer.

They have offered to continue the talks even if agreement is not reached provided the United States and Nato dispense with the deployment schedule and postpone the stationing of the new

This move put Bonn's Free ter, Hans-Dietrich Gensche, HOME AFFAIRS in his talks with Mr Group

The call for deployments Missiles protests calm but and the peace movement; p. to enjoy majority supporter neral public.

The call for postpone course, be pointless if the k. not want to negotiate on the have been marked more by prayer Europe in any case. song than by broken windows so

Postponement would have the rehearsed peacefulness on both unacceptable other than are than paid off. by a Soviet counter-contess of logic dictates that a peaceful bean embargo on the deployant logic to the demonstration season is nufricture of SS-20 missiles.

So it is up to the Russians the closer deployment comes, the in greater detail what they are dominant will become the radicals. diness to unilaterally fixe appreceful elements will become more range missiles in their particulated as the struggle becomes more

They have demonstrated by peless.

Way in which they have been already some protesters are railing adapt to the tenor of opinion with the police. Contact means the new adept the are at time with the police. Contact means the lobbed into the Soviet county lice are kept aware of what is taking ce. There would be real trouble if deral Republic. The peace movement and monstrations took place where they

will now feel encouraged again not expected.

would do well to take a closed be intentions of some groupings resee whether the Soviet proposite of the unrest below the peaceful seriously or merely intended in face of the protest movement.

of laying blame at America to the example is the Hamburg

The peace movement's come longer satisfied with non-violent blem is not one of accepting (a chades of military establishments. It support. It is one of assume challed for a blockade of the giant policy to be harmless and of sibishers, Springer. It is one of assume challed for a blockade of the giant policy to be harmless and of sibishers, Springer. dent ontions.

That is not even to menioni stoy the consensus within the protest of saving the world: a combine German idealism, Christian le Unity is fragile, in any case. There are talism and a new nationalism trady signs of exhaustion because of fraught with problems for but size of the campaign and the forms it and foreign affairs.

it the beginning of the peace week,

reedom of the Press, it would also

Continued from page 2

we mistake. "Get the boys home" is a

rape the Kremlin would no longer be and by a counter-hegemon but merely

a dozen medium-sized Western Eu-

or that would knuckle under

they would naturally first protest, but

thas a single Soviet tank to go on to

la Germany that was subject to So-

begemony the Germans would feel

ppy as the Poles under General Ja-

(Stattgarter Nachrichten, 9 October 1983)

Klaus Mehnert:

Kremlin would not have to order as

scow's every wish,

Guessing what the Kremlin really wants

The writer, Professor Klaus Mehnert, is a journalist and author specialising in the Soviet Union and China.

Hungary, it has since receded into an increasingly nebulous distance.

In their speeches Soviet politicians invariably continue to refer to world revolution - understandably so, given that their legitimation is based on the fiction that the Kremlin is leading the nations of the world to communism and paradise on earth.

Besides, it is extremely convenient for Soviet foreign policy to have at its disposal Communist Parties everywhere, and their fellow-travellers, as means of influencing both domestic and foreign policies of other countries

The main reason for the Kremlin's scepticism regarding world revolution is, as I see it, the experience it has gained in the past of spreading Communism.

What has become of post-war Communist Eastern Europe from the Baltic to the Adriatic and of Red China? Yugoslavia broke loose from Soviet tutelage in 1948 under Tito, and there have been rumblings in most other East Bloc

What the Kremlin has witnessed for the past two years in Poland, where almost the entire nation hates the Soviet Union and looks to Rome rather than

(Süddentsche Zeitung 15 Moscow, can hardly be terrede

ging.

What happened in Chins, where it to means security is the hegemon, or leader, can do not be the government with the likes in the area where he exercite hegerheads with Moscow, at loggerheads with Moscow, at leads is make any Soviet leads is fined forces and solely on the strength the cand solely on the strength in the solely in the strength in the strengt blessings of world revolution and the overwhelming power he wields in

The second possibility the hegemonial area, putting fear and Kremlin's ambition, war, is only to achieve this objective the hegemon not to go into in detail. Whater have a power monopoly; there nion one may have of the know have a no nearby rivals. That is why

ers, they are no fools.

They are well aware that a list the crucial first step the Kremlin must ders, they are no fools. war, even if they launch the for the in the pursuit of hegemony.

can only end in mankind, included it is also the main reason why I feel Soviet Union, going up in a hard laits of sending the GIs packing is a

The Soviet leaders certainly

The Soviet Committing suitons at as it is.

That leaves the third option will it were to get the upper hand and consider the likeliest. It is the perica's constant upsets with Europe, becally with its major ally in Europe, the constant upsets with Europe, becally with its major ally in Europe, and the likeliest of Germany, were

nony is its aim parly or prompt the United States to pull out Continued on page 3 Europe the Soviet Union would have

The German Tribut As there is no such thing as a united Editor-in-chef Otto Heinz Editor. Altenda P English language sub-editor Blinon Burist Dutton manager Georgina Picone

divertising rates hat No. 15 naulal subscription DM 45 ented by CW Nameyer-Druck, He Distributed in the USA by. MASS MALING West 24th Street, New York, NY 10011 All articles which THE GENARY TREWER of published in cooperation with the editors of ing newspapers of the Federal Republic \$4. They are complete translations of the organisms.

in all correspondence please quots you a number which appears on the wapper bett isks, above your address.

testing time still to come emonstrations against the missiles twice as many people turned out to watch national league soccer matches as

took to the streets for demonstrations. The human peace chains, masquerades, distribution of toys and banging of pots and pans are also confusing elements. The demonstrations are only a step away from turning into a political happening.

The public is still more impressed by the earnestness of the demonstrators than the devices they use to get atten-The quest for the "ideal of peace" (as

Hermann Hesse described it) deserves But the peace drive calls for a compa-

rison of reality and utopia. It calls for serious thought on the consequences of rejecting deployment - especially in the face of a new tide of demonstrations.

Many questions would have to be raised in the unlikely event that the deployment can really be stopped:

 What would happen to Bonn's credibility and scope of foreign policy action if it went back on its word? What cracks would develop in the

foundation of security, the Western Alliance, if Nato were forced to drop its dual strategy against the wish of most of its members? · What effects would the Soviet mo-

nopoly in intermediate range missiles in Europe have in case of a political crisis? What would remain of the arms control instruments if the West were to reward the tripling of Soviet SS-20 miss-

iles during the past four years by unilaterally waiving a deployment of its own missiles?

Businesslike discussions are impossible at the moment. The absurdity of the arms race counts more than any political

The missile opponents rightly ask whether it is to be left to new and more missiles to maintain peace. The chasm will remain as long as the-

re is no answer — a chasm between a movement that knows but one aim and politics that has to consider many The struggle for the best road to peace

concerns the nation as a whole, not only the demonstrators. What matters is the majority view.

If the missiles are deployed - certainly more slowly and in smaller numbers than originally planned - German political stability will be put to the test.

The important thing at that point would be to know what the majority wants: rejection of deployment or an acceptance that would certainly be no more than lukewarm.

Until then, the struggle over public opinion will grow fiercer. Friede, Friede über alles will remain the theme for the

But it is up to everybody to prevent this peace from turning into strife.

The movement must continue to urge its followers to remain peaceful. The government must guard against both smugness and hysterical toughness.

And the Social Democrats, whose chairman, Willy Brandt, is due to address the Bonn demonstrators at the climax of their drive, must appeal to their commonsense.

It will soon be known whether the effort was worthwhile. There are many days left to this autumn. Dieter Buhl

(Die Zeit, 21 October 1983)

Economic performance under fire despite improvements

Thuncellor Kohl's government is running the risk of losing public confirunning into growing criticism over its economic policies. The criticism is not only from the Opposition.

Critics within the CDU say Kohl's economic policy so far has boiled down to letting things run their course and hoping that they will get better.

A non-partisan organisation, Aktionsgemeinschaft soziale Marktwirtschaft has criticised the conservatives for, among other things, lack of courage and political insight.

This dissatisfaction comes despite indications that the economy this year will grow by about one per cent, that inflation is rising more slowly than expected and that unemployment will turn out not to be quite so bad as forecast.

It is a criticism borne of unfulfilled hopes. Many people in industry are especially disappointed. They say that the changes have been

in foreign and internal affairs rather than socially and economically. Business got a shock when, instead of

getting relief they got hit. : Bonn put a surcharge on higher incomes and raised social security contributions, half of which are normally paid by the employer.

This was not what was expected from the "change" that has been widely talked about.

It must have come as a blow to Kohl when organised Catholic employers, of all people, said the conservatives were

dence.

They State election in Hesse indicates that the employers might be right. The CDU lost ground. The mood thus seems to be worse

than the situation, if one believes that even a one per cent growth rate is enough to bring about the "change". But nobody does believe it, particularly the ministers involved, Count Otto Lambsdorff (Economic Affairs) and

Gerhard Stoltenberg (Finance). To overcome unemployment and consolidate the budget a more active policy

The chancellor will have to devote more attention to domestic than to foreign affairs.

Political experts agree: the fate of the centre-right government will be decided by its economic policy rather than the missiles issue. . :

Critics in the chancellor's own party say, however, that Kohl's economic policy so far has boiled down to letting things take their course and hoping that they will get better...

The fact is that the conservatives give the impression of being more concerned with compromises between their wings than with acute timely issues.

The CDU steering committee of the national executive meeting in the middle of the month made it more than obvious that there is a considerable dissension about what to do. Peter J. Velte

(Stuttgarter Nachrichten, 19 October: 1983)

Government not keeping us informed — SPD

There is growing annoyance among senior Social Democrats, who accuse the government of not keeping them fully informed.

Against this background, Chancellor Helmut Kohl and the SPD parliamentary leader, Hans-Jochen Vogel, are to hold private talks, their first in five months.

The main topics are likely to be the possibility of limited political cooperation between government and Opposition on the deployment of new nuclear missiles; and economic and social is-

Leaders of the SPD parliamentary group are clearly disappointed over the chancellor's attitude towards the strongest Opposition party in the Bundestag.

They say Kohl has failed to deliver on his promise to treat the Opposition better than he himself was treated while on the Opposition benches.

"What he is doing is exactly the opposite," they say.

The fact is that Kohl's treatment by Helmut Schmidt left plenty of room for complaint. The self-assured SPD Chancellor often made a point of demonstratively snubbing the then Opposition lea-

He made it clear in public that he did not consider Kohl competent and did not regard him as a suitable discussion

Relations between the Chancellor, voted in in March, and the new SPD parliamentary leader, Vogel, were not bad in the early days.

The relationship has worsened since then, and people close to Vogel say that "the information we receive from this government is totally inadequate."

Vogel says that the information on the Geneva talks he receives from the chief US negotiator Paul Nitze goes far beyond what he gets from his 'own go-

The SPD parliamentary group is particularly angry because that Kohl has not answered the letter in which Schmidt complained about Family Affairs Minister Heiner Geissler. Geissler had described the SPD as "Moscow's fifth

column. Talks between Kohl and the SPD that do take place are unsatisfactory, says the

The SPD concedes that Kohl's tone is friendly and sometimes even cordial. It also concedes that he always has a bottle of good wine handy. But the opposition maintains that he avoids specifics... The Chancellery denies this. It says

but also with Willy Brandt and with Egon Bahr. . It blames the problems with information on security matters on Vogel him-

that Kohi has not only talked with Vogel

The Chancellery's contention is that Kohl offered to keep the SPD opposition leader informed but that there are things the Greens cannot be let in on. ...

It says that Vogel assumed a "somewhat stubborn air" and turned the offer down because the Greens were exclud-

Those around Kohl say that "the SPD receives ample official information. especially from the Foreign Office." A Kohl confident says: "This is what

the chancellor wants." Claus Wettermann

(Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger, 15 October 1983)

diator (a term he initially disclaimed)

ECURITY

nuclear deterrence policy has

deep moral and political cri-

any parts of the Federal Repub-

nons are a danger and not u

s have grown that American nu-

Günther van Well ... goes to Hansjörg Kasti... off to Mosn a few months' time the upper eche-

Llons of Bonn's foreign service will

have changed almost beyond recogni-

tion. Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich

Genscher is planning a major reshuffle.

the Foreign Office and, among others,

Bonn's ambassadors in Washington,

Moscow, Paris, London, Rome, Tokyo

One significant change will take

place at the beginning of next month

when state secretary Berndt von Sta-

den's job is taken over by Andreas

Meyer-Landrut, Bonn's man in Mos-

Herr von Staden was not due to retire

until he was 65 next June, but he evi-

dently wanted to step down at a time of

He is generally acknowledged as one

of the most brilliant analysts in the Ger-

and the Vatican.

his own choosing.

man foreign service.

German-American relations.

play of von Staden's skill.

He learnt Russian as a boy in Tallinn,

later reading Slavonic studies, Eastern

European history and sociology at uni-

of a Berliner.

sided for a state secretary.

Foreign Office in Bonn.

His job at the Moscow embassy will

ups and downs of Soviet tactics as head

of the Bonn delegation to the Helsinki

review conference in Madrid.

versity.

Moscow.

It will affect both state secretaries at





Changing faces in the

foreign affairs team

not amused.

most efficiently.

thinks highly.

Rüdiger von Wechmar... from Klaus Blech... Foreign Office Rome to London

Bundestag, Herr van Well made a num-

His aim was to safeguard the position

of the divided city in the face of cons-

tant Soviet attempts to soften up the

But Moscow still had to come to

terms with him as a Bonn negotiator

and at the United Nations in New

His job in New York will go to Hans

Werner Lautenschlager, who is keen on

the UN appointment. Herr Lauten

schlager has been the other state secre-

tary at the Foreign Office since 1979

and is acknowledged to have worked

1929 where his father was a diplomat.

He has a reputation for being a hard

In dealing with the Third World at

the UN he will be able to put his com-

prehensive knowledge of foreign trade,

energy, international monetary policy

His job at the Foreign Office will go

to Klaus Blech, who is currently ambas-

sador in Tokyo, Herr Blech, 55, is a

Stuttgart man of whom Herr Genscher

He has been a head of department,

head of planning and CSCE negotiator.

and North-South affairs to good use.

worker with a conceptual talent.

He was born in Tientsin, China, in

West's stand. The Soviet leaders were

ber of forthright political points.



post

mood is still nowhere near being straig political majority. But it Andreas Meyer-Law that the reasons why Americipled approach to problems on than 30 years ago brought tacti-cal imagination and negotiate madear weapons to this country

He speaks Japanese, Respected forgotten.
Chinese and, like Herr var Weistelear that the idea of nuclear dea name for himself as head of face must be explained all over and Deutschlandpolitik depress in both political and military-strates.

Herr Genscher will also be a sny discussion about peace and to Bonn Jürgen Ruhfus, 51, la mily, one argument is certain to ambassador in London. Her tige at some stage. It is that Nato has a reputation for making on many nuclear weapons and sily, for being knowledgester and active the size of its field arsenal. his ability to hit on an antitimeans tactical nuclear weapons. phrase. hat point appeares to have been

Like Herr Kustl he is a four med. Defence ministers of the nuspokesman for the Foreign (Marplanning group (NPG) have been served first in Geneva, Darping near Ottawa in their usual au-Athens before being appointed aget-together. sador to Kenya.

hey will have considered a report He was then an assistant he logether by a group of high ranking partment at the Foreign Office alians and soldiers from various Nato being seconded to the Chance pointes. fice under Helmut Schmid, this report says that the number of

was head of the foreign policy tell nuclear warheads in Europe ment. He is to be responsible tell nuclear warheads in Europe ment. He is to be responsible tell nuclear warheads in Europe ment. He is to be responsible tell nuclear warheads in Europe ment. He is to be responsible the reduced by a third. Third World at the Foreign Office all, the Dutch had made a His place as ambassador in the of keeping the question on the will be taken by Rüdiger von We when the Nato double decision who has enjoyed himself as any telling discussed in 1979. in Rome since 1981 after a see the main motive was that Nato's destint at the LIM

stint at the UN. is strategy might be called into sus-His place in Italy will be utal for for excessive reliance on nuclear

thar Lahn, who has latterly to 1900s.

sponsible for cultural diplomas, seems of the strength of feeling, for increasingly hit by spending using a greed to withdraw 1,000 war-Franz-Jochen Schöller will be the form Europe. That was done long from Brasilia to Paris. Many to But the chance to win back some will remember his days as 1 h by this action was comprehensive-

head of protocol. Herr Schöller studied at the Salte Americans, obsessed with the ne so is sure to feel as at home and decided that the withdrawal pro-as Herr Lahn, who is married to with full coverage by radio and telian woman, will in Rome. Bentlo than at the same time as Russia was (Die Well, 1200th Thing into Afghanistan would only the the American public into thinkhat President Carter was being too

> eican nuclear weapons have been the inception of the alliance the inating element of the pact.

te are more than 6,000 American fileld weapons in Western Euricluding 4,000 in the Federal Re-Western' Europeans were not to accept them. They are a wanted of of American guarantees in Eu-

wis a story that may sound ironic the early days of alliance prepa-the French Marshal de Lattre the almost anxious question of er Washington's nuclear weapons available for operation if Western pe were attacked.

positive answer of the American Herbert Welchmann... refuge to ment of the American who returned. (Photos: Sven Sinus) Menaking justified joining Nato from I. H. Darchioger 2, Bundless Menaking justified joining Nato from

J. H. Darchinger 2, Bunders and State of Joining Nato from Ing and stimulating company to the Bust from the beginning the contraA member of the Social Denote the between America and its EuroParty for over 50 years, he mind that still to be solved.

The SPD regional conference is the still to be solved.

Inight before he died. Thomas like their conventional strength to the

point where they would not be dependent on nuclear weapons against the Warsaw Pact forces, which are highly armed in conventional terms.

uclear deterrence policy

in a political crisis

maintain its nuclear threat.

came a stopgap for the inability of Europeans to defend themselves either with nuclear or conventional means.

Since the end of the 60s, Nato has followed a flexible strategy. Its essence is to have the means to defend against any aggressor tit for tat. This not a strategy to wage a nuclear war.

can specialist literature that most of the about 2,150 nuclear howitzer grenades

At the same time they wanted

assurance that no nuclear war would be limited to Europe, and wanted the US to So America's nuclear weapons be-

For the Soviet Union, this may have

remained credible so long as America had a clear nuclear superiority. That time is long past.

The role of nuclear weapons should be limited to both preventing any war, and to deterring the Soviets from using any of their many nuclear weapons.

So it is logical for Nato to make it clear that old nuclear battlefield weapons are no longer regarded as a stopgap for insuficient conventional defence.

It has long been suggested in Ameri-

(Cartoons: Mitropolous/Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeifung)

should be withdrawn. They have ranges of between 20 and 30 kilometres.

And with the planned modernisation of air defences - here the American system Patriot should replace nuclear Nike - many more nuclear warheads would become superfluous.

In addition, nuclear mines are so politically controversial that the alliance could only benefit by their remo- peace.

The ministers at Ottawa have many possibilities to demonstrably reduce the number of field weapons. An experienced American observer, Lynn E. Davis, two years ago said that 2,400 could be pulled out.

At least as important as reducing the number of nuclear weapons themselves is certainly the explanation that in future the use of nuclear weapons to secure peace could not be avoided. Neither is modernisation.

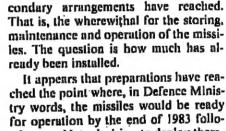
The nuclear age is not yet a half century old. So it is still too early to answer the historically meaningful question of whether nuclear weapons can prevent conventional war. Up until now, they have appeared to have safeguarded

Naturally, that is not their only achievement. But, it shows that the understandable worry that we are at the mercy of these weapons.

The ministers would be well advised to take up the challenge of the critics of nuclear deterrence and give a clear political answer. Waither Stützle

(Stuttgarter Zeitung, 15 October 1983)

Defence Minister Manfred Wörner says rumours that Pershing missiles or parts of Pershing missiles have alrendy been delivered to the Federal Republic are wrong. What is in doubt is what stage the semissiles site



ched the point where, in Defence Ministry words, the missiles would be ready for operation by the end of 1983 following any Nato decision to deploy them. It follows from this that preparations

for deployment must be almost complete by, at the latest, November 21. when the Chancellor delivers his policy speech in the Bundestag to confirm deployment.

This deduction can be drawn from the official list of technical steps. This year alone, about DM200m has been spent on infrastructure for deployment.

Bonn is committed to paying for 26.54 per cent of the Nato budget, so it must pay about DM50m.

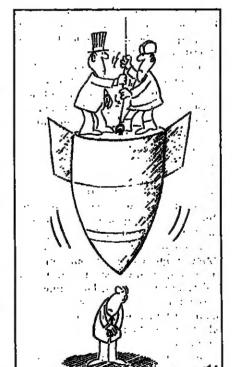
The American Embassy in Bonn and the American military in Frankfurt point out that the missiles must not be delivered before the Bonn policy speech.

Details of the infrastructure needs and backup arrangements will be discussed at the Nato winter conference in Brussels. That leaves only a few days for the technical operation.

But it will be achieved because in the meantime the mobile transport equipment and the automatic, electronic steering, safety and maintenance installations will have been delivered.

Old launching pads have been converted for the Pershing 2, whose range of about 2,000 kilometres is about three times as far as the Pershing I.

The nuts and bolts of a



All that, of course can't happen overnight. This leads one to think that the armaments element of the double decision has already been achieved before all the possibilities of the negotiations element have been exhausted.

Four years ago, opponents of deployment pointed out that in the run up to an absolute decision on the missiles, financial and technical commitments could result in military developments

which might restrict the decision-making scope of the politicians.

The Ministry of Defence points out that special groups on both bilateral between Germany and America - and Nato levels ensure a constant flow of information between the military and polificians.

This had particular merit in view of the fact that the Bonn government had no inspection or verification rights over American sites.

There are two bodies coordinating consultation: the Special Consultative Group and the High Level Group.

The most senior Bonn representatives are, at a bilateral level, special envoy Friedrich Ruth from the Foreign Office and Bundeswehr General Tandecki of the Defence Ministry.

In addition, the American, Embassy points out that there is full agreement between the German and American positions.

· Also, Bonn says, 1,000 nuclear tactical weapons have been withdrawn in accordance with conditions attaching to the Nato double decision.

However, that is considered far too few by opponents of deployment.

The state of preparations and political will in Bonn leaves no doubt about the intention of the West to go ahead with deployment. Nothing too spectacular can now be expected in Geneva.

If full deployment takes place, 108 Pershing 2 (all in the Federal Republic) and 464 cruise missiles (96 in the Federal Republic) will be installed. Where, exactly, is still being kept secret.

Spiegel magazine has said that Heilbronn, Mutlangen and Neu-Ulm are among the sites: So far, that has not been denied, Rainer Burchardi

(Deutsches Aligemeines Sonntagablatt

earned him respect. He will now be retiring after Presi-The ambassy in Washington is arguadent Carstens' state visit to the USA, a bly more important still. When Peter climax of his work as coordinator of Hermes leaves Washington to take over as ambassador to the Vatican his place At a recent conference of German will be taken by Günther van Well. ambassadors in Central America and Herr van Well, 61, is felt to be the the Caribbean held in San José, Costa

Buenos Aires, Asunción, Moscow,

Washington and Brasilia. From 1963 to

1966 he was press secretary to CDU Fo-

reign Minister Gerhard Schröder in

When Herr Genscher told Mr Gro-

myko in Madrid this summer that Herr

Kastl was going to be the next ambassa-

dor to Moscow the Soviet Foreign Mi-

nister seemed to be well-briefed on him.

mination, flexibility and toughness has

His combination of considered deter-

ideal man for the job. He has headed Rica, participants and journalists coverthe German delegation at the UN in New York since 1981.

ing the meeting were given a final dis-He was previously a long-serving He brilliantly summarised the three state secretary and Foreign Office exdays of talks in a speech that needed pert on the Bast Bloc and Berlin. not a word changing; it could have Harvard-educated, he has excellent US been sent straight to the press, word for connections and first-hand knowledge of East-West problems.

Herr Meyer-Landrut, who at 54 is 10 He demonstrated keen political sensiyears his junior, is well-known for his tivity in a remarkable article on Berlin ready wit. His family come from the Baltic but at times he has the repartee in Europa-Archiv in 1976.

Backed by Foreign Minister Genscher and keenly encouraged by Karl Carstens, then Opposition leader in the

erbert Weichmann, who has died He served twice at the embassy in at 87, was one of the grand old Moscow before returning as ambassamen of political life in the Federal Republic of Germany.

Herr Meyer-Landrut is now regarded In Hamburg, where he was burgoas one of the best-qualified experts on master from 1965 to 1971, he was dubthe East, which the Wall Street Journal bed the Prussian Hamburger, and not has suggested might make him too onejust because he hailed from the former Prussian province of Upper Silesia.

But it failed to give him credit for the He earned this accolade by virtue of versatility he has shown as a diplomat his combination of iron discipline, a in Tokyo and in Africa and as head of Prussian characteristic on which he indepartment for the Third World at the sisted, and an urbane and cosmopolitan outlook on which the Hanseatic ports Herr Genscher has arranged with US Secretary of State George Shultz for the

He remained to the last a tower of new state secretary to fly to Washington strength even though his life was far from plain sailing.

in November to confer with State Department officials on his experiences in He studied law in Breslau, Frankfurt and Heidelberg, then worked as an economic affairs correspondent. In 1926 he be taken over by Hansjörg Kastl, 61, was appointed as a judge in Breslau. In from Berlin, who has gained three years' experience in dealing with the 1932/33 he served as personal assistant to Otto Braun, the Social Democratic Prussian Premier.

When the Nazis took over he was forced, as a Jew and Social Democrat, to emigrate, first to France, then to the Herr Kasti has seen service in Paris, United States.

He combines thoroughness and a prin-Former mayor of Hamburg dies at 87

In America, aged 44, he studid economics. On qualifying he set up in business as a (ax counsellor in New York.

In 1948 he was persuaded by Social Democrat Max Brauer, Hamburg's first post-war mayor, to return to Germany. He served as president of the city's Audit Office.

In 1957 he was appointed Senator for Finance, and later mayor. These were the happiest years of his life. "Destiny," he said, "gave me an opportunity to develop all the talents that lay dormant in

His wife Elsbeth, who survives him, was an economics graduate and his mainstay. Asked what hobbies he had alongside administrative and political work, he often said: "My wife."

The Weichmanns were active, amus-



The ups and dom AUSINESS

1970 74

consumption

millions tons)

Another energy crisis still to come, warns coal chief

STUTTGARTER ZEITUNG

nother energy crisis has still to A come, says Karlheinz Bund, chairman of the German Coal Mining Association and outgoing chief executive of Ruhrkohle AG.

At the annual coal conference in Essen, held on the eve of coal talks in Bonn, he outlined the coal industry's hopes, fears and expectations.

He still feels the mines will continue to play an important role as an energy and commodity supplier in the years ahead.

But the tale of two past oil crises lends Herr Bund's vision of a bright future for coal no more than moral sup-

Domestic coal from the Ruhr and the Saar may suddenly have been cheaper than either oil or gas; but it won few industrial friends as a result.

Coal stockpiles have grown steadily since 1959 and, oddly enough, the growth rate has increased since the mid-1970s when, in the throes and aftermath of oll price rises, it might have been expected not to.

Stockpiles now stand at a record 36 million tonnes. Over the past 26 years they have averaged 17 million, since 1976, over 25 million tonnes, including statutory reserves.

Yet oil and gas have grown steadily more expensive. Coal is by no means cheap, and certainly not the local product, but in terms of thermal units oil and gas are now even dearer.

As a percentage of primary energy consumption oil's share has declined from 55 to 44, but coal's share has de-

The gap was bridged by energy-saying and by using natural gas and nuclear power instead. So even during the oil crisis justice was not done to the security provided by domestic coal supplies.

Reliance on imported energy has increased since 1974, paradoxically enough, and to make matters worse for the pits, the steel industry has been

Steel and power stations have always been major coal customers, and the steel industry has been in the doldrums since

Still, in its case the decline in orders of coking coal to power steel furnaces can hardly be said to have come as a

Last year the steel industry bought 30 million tonnes of coal. That was roughly 7.5 million less than the year before, but in 1977 and 1978 the steelmakers took on 32 and 33.7 million tonne

Herr Bund may be an incorrigible believer in the future of coal but even he admitted that capacity would have to be

So he was unable to come up with any convincing ideas as to how the Ruhr, Saar, Aachen and Ibbenbüren pits were to make ends meet.

The industry will continue to bank on power stations, and there can be little doubt that they will continue to play a tonnes of steel a year could be manufaccrucial role in ensuring that German coal has a future.

Herr Bund called for coal's share of overall energy consumption (roughly a fifth and, as he put it, a reasonable and surely not exaggerated proportion) to be maintained as a statutory requirement.

In other words, there must be no changes in the tonnage of coal to be ordered by power stations until 1995 by the terms of the long-term contract with power utilities.

Domestic coal would still account for less than 30 per cent of power output, the percentage in which it is generally acknowledged to be most economic from the power stations' point of view.

Mining spokesmen say coal prices are unlikely to have an inflationary effect even if a partial stop is put to imports of heaper foreign coal.

That, they say, would make electric power between three and 4.4 per cent dearer, and since energy accounted for a mere four per cent of industrial overheads and less than two per cent of household expenditure, this extra cost was unlikely to make too much difference.

The mining industry is banking on steel manufacturers keeping to the terms of their contract. It expects steelmakers to negotiate a new contract when the present one expires in 1988 to ensure ing-term coal supplies.

In other words, the steel industry must continue to buy German and not import coal. Neither Bonn nor the steel industry will be too enthusiastic about that idea.

It would inevitably mean Bonn being expected to continue subsidising the difference in price between inexpensive imported coking coal and the dearer domestic product.

The outlook for the German steel industry goes from bad to worse. Now that plans to merge the steel divisions of Thyssen and Krupp have to all intents and purposes been abandoned the entire industry looks like facing collapse.

Plans to streamline the industry have failed all along the line, and new ideas and prospects are nowhere in evidence.

The steel industry is back where it was two years ago: considering reorganising. But conditions are worse, with three leading companies on the brink of financial disaster.

The reform proposals envisaged setting up two efficient groups. Thyssen and Krupp were to be merged to form a Rhine group, with Salzgitter, Klockner and Hoesch forming a Ruhr group.

Negotiations among the prospective Rhine group companies got off to a good start, but it was soon clear that the Ruhr group was doomed to failure.

The three companies were too far apart: Salzgitter in Peine and Salzgitter, Klöckner in Bremen and Hoesch Dortmund

They felt the distance between them put them at a disadvantage in relation to Thyssen and Krupp, and after a few disputes their merger plan was shelved.

Each of the three is now trying to survive on its own, and staff are being laid off and works shut down in swift suc-

Worldwide surplus capacity bedevils the steel industry. In the Federal Retured, but only about 35 million can be Committee to the first

This subsidy can amount to as much as one billion deutschemarks a year, depending on the level of world market

try's is that its share of the extra cost will continue to hit overheads, making it even less competitive than foreign steelmakers who don't have this extra cost factor to accommodate.

dustry can hope to make headway is the heating market, in which oil, gas and electricity continue to command over 80

content with a mere seven per cent of the heating market.

In terms of heating costs and calorific values, converting heating units from oil to coal has long been a sound idea.

sumers off, coal spokesmen argue. They would like to see government subsidies to meet, say, 25 per cent of conversion

go ahead and use coal again. Government and local authorities ought also to set a good example and use coal-fired central heating.

Hopes of piped heating proving a bo-

million tonnes by 1991.

from the steel industry.

It is even less when viewed in the context of current coal outout of 90 million tonnes a year, which seems destined to be cut by between six and 10 million tonnes at the forthcoming Bonn talks.

Plans for steel

merger are

shelved

Steel in the EEC

Italy!

France

Others

So the industry has no choice but to

retrench, and in principle there are three

It could be left to marked forces, but

subsidies falsify the true position. Com-

panies that are financially weak but in

some cases have the most advanced

production facilities would be swept

• The government could lay down the

law, ordering each company to cut pro-

duction to a specified level. That would

ways in which it could set about it:

(mld 1980-beg. 1983)

as % of EEC output

That is Bonn's worry. The steel indus-

They would encourage consumers to

By converting to coal they would use an extra five million tonnes a year.

nanza for coal seem to have been dispelled. Klaus Botte of Saurberg Fernwärme, a piped heating company, estimates additional demand at between 2 and 2.5

Current demand is a mere 1.9 million tonnes, but the extra is very little when compared with the slump in demand

The only market in which the coal in-

Coal, like piped heating, has to be

But the cost of conversion puts con-

They can also take the shape lations such as import bass at one such move would be tangible

The coal industry still dead onto allow private enterprise greatself as a basket case, going therapy and to restrict public sector vernment with cap in hand. To pies to the absolute minimum. job to do as suppliers and adapt expens in the parliamentary paras inexpensively as possibly and at the Finance Ministry have Bund says.

"We are duty bound to play the basically an attractive issue, is in the economy, just as the at are committed to maintaining

What is left? At present is

Continue to administer financials

ing on going it alone.

han window dressing.

have pluns been in sight.

A ray of hope has reapp

of a solution to the problem.

gers were agreed.

in its own good time, starting "The authorities have a complimeth with the annual white paper to fulfill, and that is what them government holdings.

try and the economy as a whole or Stoltenberg may take a first step them to do." direction of privatisation late this

Leonhard Spit wearly next. He will then proba-(Stuttparter Zeitung 1022 pullifie details of privatisation plans e years shead.

ey are unlikely to amount to a tacular wave of privatisation like de Bonn launched over 30 years Independent experts could There will be no visions of Ger-

Independent experts could be the will be no visions of Geral concept combining mergers as a nation of shareholders, nalisation to make the industry specience does not encourage a rethe reform proposals of a will of the Volksaktie concept of years ago were a step in this does to for the common man. The time is from will not allow the first tipe for a large-scale sell-out. go ahead, and for good reasons time state-owned companies are cond is ruled out on ground of this ing, but more aren't. There will ple. The third seems destined to make to buy shares in Saarbergon the egoism of the companies of AG, the Saar Mining Co., or ed. er AG, the steel and shipbuild-

though all German steelmakesan Finance Ministry is taking good of to as much as hint at the names If what happened in the cased state and dates for privatisation. Saarstahl is any indication, Red

Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger

hovernment's slowish haste

on privatisation

goner Bonn privatises state-

ed companies and sharehold-

better, some coalition members

Finance Minister Gerhard Stol-

is determined to stick to the

keasy to understand why coalition

could also privatise state-owned

tace of the government's determi-

looks as though everything will

25.5 20.3 51 th and narrow of a thorough and

natic approach to a complex issue.

decisions would be reached over

Yet coal remains depende on privatisation. The

public sector and on sectority of direction in government poli-

influence, such as power with gold be demonstrated strikingly by

Shots in the arm can come in some state-owned

But the government's shareholding in two or three leading companies could be reduced without difficulty.

Top of the list is Veba AG, the power and chemicals giant in which Bonn retains a 44-per-cent stake. The other 56 per cent is held by about 700,000 private shareholders.

Veba is reputed to be a sound commercial proposition and has no need of the additional safety ensured by a goof subsidies such as the such that you other. electricity bills or investment that you still holds a near-majority stake paid shifts in which the mize depictely sell off some of its holdvernment shareholding.

So the government could readily reduce its stake, offering some stock to company staff as a token of its determination to encourage capital accumulation by the working man.

Another favourite for privatisation is Lufthansa, in which the government still holds a 75-per-cent stake. There is a widespread view that such a high percentage is unnecessary.

There are plans to increase the airline's capitalisation from DM900m to DM1,200m. If the government were not to increase its holding, its percentage would decline accordingly.

Then comes Volkswagen, which was largely privatised to a fanfare of publicity in 1961. But Bonn still holds 20 per cent of VW stock and could hive some

It would have to reach agreement with the Land government in Hanover, which also retains 20 per cent, and to amend legislation stipulating that dividends from these holdings must be remitted to the Volkswagen Foundation.

If these three were to start the ball rolling it would be no more than a modest start despite their size. Bonn directly and indirectly holds a stake in over 900 companies.

This figure includes corporations with special legal status, such as the railways and the Post Office, but it does not include holdings of less than 25 per cent of a company's stock.

They range from Salzgitter AG, in which Bonn holds a 100-per-cent stake, to the Presseclub-Wirtschafts-GmbH, or Press Club canteen in Bonn, in which it holds a DM10.000 stake.

Vereinigte Industrie-Unternehmungen AG, or VIAG, is a conglomerate

with a turnover exceeding DM7bn. Smaller fry include Bundesanzeiger Verlagsgesellschaft, the publishers of the Federal Gazette, or the Deutsche Film- und Fernsehakademie GmbH in

All these holdings make sound sense (or have done in the past). Changes will need to be given careful and detailed consideration

Even keen privatisers are well aware that no-one is going to buy Salzgitter or Saarbergwerke and that the government cannot just leave them in the lurch.

Catastrophic regional unemployment would be an obvious consequence.

Yet the aim of privatisation cannot be to hive off flourishing units and retain problem cases.

The various divisions of the Salzgitter group by no means all come in one category. The Peinc-Salzgitter steelworks and the Howaldtswerke-Deutsche Werst shipyards in Hamburg and Kiel are in the red; other companies are making good money.

The Bundesbahn is a notorious lossmaker, but Schenker & Co., the railways' road freight and forwarding subsidiary, makes a profit.

Asset strippers must take care to ensure that the operation does not end up by burdening only Bonn and what is left of the company.

The banks are a law unto themselves, especially the Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau, or Reconstruction Loan Credit Corporation, in Frankfurt.

The same could be said of the Deutsche Pfandbriefanstalt, a credit foncier corporation, and its fellow-mortgage and loan corporation the Deutsche Siedlungs- und Rentenbank.

All three can claim to perform special functions for the Federal government that cannot simply be taken over by private enterprise.

But the claim cannot be made with equal validity for them all. Privatisers will clearly sink their teeth into them sooner or later.

It needn't even be a matter of ideology to any great extent. There is a 1969 budgetary regulation stipulating that Bonn must only retain stakes in companies in specific circumstances.

There must be an important government interest at stake and the government's aim must not be capable of achievement better or more economically by any other means.

These provisions are laid down in Bonn government regulations. They are not just part of the election manifestoes of the Christian or Free Democrats.

Heinz Murmann (Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger, 15 October 1983)

Stock markets ignore Gulf threat

yatollah Khomeini's threat to blo-Ackade the Persian Gulf if need be has dealt a blow to the upsurge of optimism on world stock markets.

But it hasn't made the slightest difference to the fundamentally positive outlook on the current stock market situa-

Bullish markets marked time this summer, but most bankers are confident the prospects of further gains have im-

This presupposes a further reduction in interest rates soon in capital markets, a further decline in the dollar's exchange rate and further headway toward economic upturn in Germany.

Then, and then only, can forecasts of higher company profits come true.

Delbrück & Co., the Cologne bankers, feel the German share market has a backlog of roughly 20 per cent to make good before normal levels are

But what shares stand the best chance of growth? Bankers' views differ on this

Stock market outsiders are often the companies that register the most spectacular gains, at least for a time. At the moment they certainly include AEG-

AEG, last year down to under DM30, is now back to DM83, a quotation that makes conservative brokers shake their heads in disbelief.

They have been no less surprised by the 20-per-cent increase in the price of Hoesch shares over a mere handful of

Talk of a golden autumn among jobbers refers not to speculative shares but to the overwhelming majority of blue

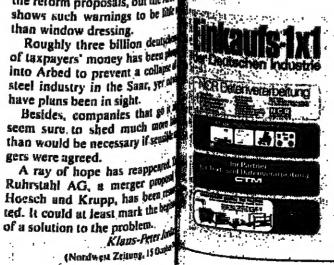
Nearly all brokers recommend Siemens as a share that is still one of the cheapest in Germany in terms of its PE

They also say Daimler and Mercedes shares are good value at their present price, although Mercedes are preferred because Dalmler shares are not felt to be worth DM75 more.

Schering, the pharmaceuticals firm. are also back in favour. Pride of place

Continued on page 8

the arm from time to time, perpendicular to time to time, perpendicular to time to time to time, perpendicular to time to time, perpendicular to time to time to time to time, perpendicular to time to time to time to time, perpendicular to time to



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4

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9,2

As it now turns out, the bonanza was

a flash in the pan that had to be paid for

The public is now back to buying fo-

reign wines, and even the latest idea of

German vintners to offer a product la-

belled Landwein (Country Wine) has

proved a flop: Most Rhineland traders

Heinz Christ of Cologne's Weinpara-

dies: "German Landwein is not tested

for quality. And for the same price I can

The consumer magazine DM tested

Latest estimates put this year's harvest

white German and French country wi-

at 10 to 12 million hectolitres. This

would make 1983 the second largest

harvest in history, surpassing the 1982

nes. Most of the German were poor.

get a tested Qualitätswein wine."

do not want to touch it, surveys show.

dearly with price concessions.

THE WINE INDUSTRY

Consumers turn away from better German whites

Changes in consumer patterns are forcing down the price of some of the better German wines.

Top quality wines like Spatlese and Auslese are no longer in demand. People want light wines officially designated Qualitäts- or Kabinettweine (quality or cabernet wines).

An example: the 1979 Alsheimer Rheinblick Riesling Spätlese, an outstanding wine, sells for DM5.09 in a Rhineland supermarket chain.

Yet this wine, which was awarded the silver medal of the Alzey Chamber of Agriculture, has no business being in a supermarket rummage basket.

It is a product of the Rappenhof estate in Alsheim near Worms (Rhine-Hesse).

The sizeable estate belongs to the president of the German Vintners Association, Reinhard Muth, who less than a year ago said that there could never be such a thing as "too much German

Muth usually charges around DM8 for a Riesling Spattese, which exceeds the prescribed Spätlese standards.

Yet Bonn and Cologne supermarkets can offer it for 30 per cent less.

But even at that price it is not selling In demand is a gentle wine costing as

little as DM3.98. There are Auslese wines from Austria

that are even cheaper. What it amounts to is that what Alsheim vintners considers too cheap is

seen as too expensive by customers in There is a split in the German wine market. Slightly more than half the output is sold in retail outlets, and the ratio

is falling. The rest is sold directly from the estate. The two markets have different cus-

Stock market

Continued from page 7

used to be given to the three chemicals giants BASF, Bayer and Hoechst. But Schering have a commanding

position in the pharmaceuticals market and a growing role as manufacturers of pesticides.

So the share is felt to be a fine growth prospect. At DM360 it is still quoted at roughly DM20 below its previous peak.

Most banks have little to say about bank shares, although they do point out that banks would benefit from lower in-

They would no longer need to write off losses on the market price of their holdings of fixed-interest bonds. Lower interest rates would boost demand for

What the banks prefer not to mention is that the leading German banks will be burdened for years by their loans to developing, threshold and East Bloc

These countries are no longer able to pay interest due on loans, let alone to guarantee punctual repayment of capi-

So the banks will have to write off substantial losses in the years ahead, and shareholders will feel the pinch. Kurt Wendt

(Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger, 15 October 1983)

Rheinischer Mertur

tomers, prices and wines. Estate wines cost about 50 per cent more than those sold in shops, but they are much better.

minimum legal standards.

could afford to sell such low quality.

the wines sold by German shops were German. The rest was imported. The ra-

The profitable trade with Moselle and Rhine wines has sizzled because supermarket chains says German wines have

herg from the Palatinate can be lovely, fruity or spicy depending on vintage, grape or cellar technology;

DM0.45 a litre. The 1981 cost two-anda-half times as much.

much cheaper Yugoslav Kosovo.

Three years later, one in two customers still remembers the headlines, say

not particularly badly hit by the loss of market shares. There have been four poor harvests since 1977 and wine was n short supply.

But then came the record harvest of 1982 - not only in Germany but throughout Europe.

Germany's vintners produced well over 15 million hectolitres, twice what they could sell. Prices took a nosedive, and even the formerly expensive Franconian wine was sold at half its previous

reign wines lost market shares.

The public now goes for dry wines while the supermarkets stock only mild to sweet wines bought from mujor wholesalers. These wines only just meet

In the early 1970s, three-quarters of

tio is now almost exactly reversed.

a few major disadvantages: • There can be a wide variety of flaance: a Bechtheimer Pilgerplad from Rhine-Hesse or a Weingartner Trappen-

• There are large price fluctuations, depending on the harvest. The 1982 in bulk could be had for as little as

There is too little advertising. Promo-

opinion polls.

Until recently, German vintners were

The trade seized this opportunity to stock up and vintners' sales rose 16 per cent against 1982. At the same time, fo-

No vintuer retailing his own product

vours under the same label. For inst-

tion averages 1.2 pfennigs a bottle. Compared with 10 times as much for the

bumper crop. But half the 1982 vintage is still un-• The seandals over doctored Rhineland-Palatinate Spattlese wines have badsold and many vintners are short of cellar space for this year's vintage. To make ly harmed the reputation of German matters worse, there is little demand for

this oversupply. Wine areas under cultivation are growing. The new vineyards are planted with such mass grapes as Müller-Thur-

gau, so there is no fikelihood of a shortage of German wines. Few wine executives are as far-sighted as Karl-Heinz Neiss, the chairman of the Rhineland-Palatinate wine promo-

tion organisation. He says: "We believe that the future market volume must no longer be governed by competition in terms of areas

and price. "It must depend on how much the consumer can absorb. The road to the future will therefore not be quantity but quality oriented."

That means: Make less wine but make it better. Peter Espe (Rheinischer Merkur/Christ und Welt, 7 October 1983)

A bottle full of sparkling oenology ready to uncork

ermany's first six oenologists (oenology is the science of wine) have just received their academic diplomas.

The four-semester course on wine growing and oenology is offered by Giessen University in cooperation with the Research Centre of Viticulture, Horticulture, Beverage Technology and Cultivation in Geisenheim.

Applicants must have completed a course in "wine growing and cellar operation or beverage technology."

Unlike France and Italy, Germany has had no academic degree for vintners, cellar masters or beverage technicians, says Professor Egon Wöhlken, of the university's institute for agricultural policy and market research.

The new oenologists have better career prospects than non-graduate wine growers. The diploma is accepted abroad, giving them better chances to get work with international organisa-(Frankfurter Rundschau, 12 October 1983)

IN SPACE RESEARCH Figures show which vines are most common, ie, as a people of the total 96,876 ha of vineyards in the country.

Halley's Comet hightails it round the circuit again

Neue Presse

loine scientists believe Halley's Comet is the Star of David. If they right, Christ must have been born in

Giotto, who saw the comet in 1301 and perpetuated it in his Paduan fresco. ould be vindicated.

When it returned in 66 AD, Josephus Playius, the Jewish historian, saw it as n evil omen presaging the destruction of the Temple, which occurred four

Record grant Even in 1910 the comet's reappearharvests people who were afraid it might mean the mean the mean of the world was nigh.

nit prices solar system in 1986, and in view of the political situation the superstitious muld well again presage Armageddon. Record grape harvests have Halley's Comet is definitely the most collapse of prices for an assinating celestial bird of passage in Rhine-Hesse and Rhineland Herms of its influence on recorded histo-

Wholesale prices have don's So it is hardly surprising that scienbetween 75 prennigs and a resist plan to take a closer look at is this year to between 30 and 35 pfer

hunications

Otto Meyer, the Rhineland Related with a probe coordinated by the Minister in charge of the vine Keldysh Institute, Moscow, the Vegu, to industry, says the whole industry of December 1984 and space probe a fortnight later.

threatened. Last year a record of 16 mile litres of wine was produced b despite drought in the summe is expected to be between 12 # lion hectolitres.

Meyer says the market of Athe Ariane rocket has been successmore than 10 million hectolins fully launched for the seventh time

An added problem is that on from Kourou, French Guiana. have been turning to foreign in the fall into orbit an Intelsat communimeans that much of last years fallon satellite. But blast-off this time sold. It is taking up storage sale and delayed because of difficulties there is no room for this years with the launcher rocket.

Some growers are storing and himste check on satellite systems. wine in private swimming post For some time transmissions relayed are not even bothering to have on the L wave by another Intelsat satel-

The trouble is, says Meyer the L wave is used for maritime comtomated harvesting machines in one day what a man once days. More wine comes onto the

be no interference or atmospherics to Meyer and the German visited trouble their latest satellite, the V-F7. ciation have agreed to put a torn. The Ariane launcher rocket has been ban on vineyard expansion and more reliable than its reputation would standards for new plantings tead one to imagine, although there un-The Land government has be questionably have been setbacks.

The first launching only succeeded at

lar capacity. But Meyer said the second attempt on Christmas Eve the government would not start 1979. The second and fifth launchings in view of the crisis, it was were failures.

Suit there have now been five successvintners themselves to provide the storage. The vintners say full blast-offs, which is by no means a poor track record when compared with too late. The president of the public US and Soviet rockets. Winegrowers' association, kall the European rocket can only be mann, says October was too late to set up new cellar storage. He also blames the vintage.

selves. They should have the advice and formed cooperative 1981 that will operate commercially bat the "disastrous effects of the lom next year. market."

Under

Germany's wine list

Ortogo

Elbling

Mullerrete Sichwarzenska

Ehrenfelser

Fraisamor

Nobling

Optima

It is next due to pass through the Germany's largest wine-growing

West German scientists will be assoollowed for safety's sake by a duplicate

The Vega will skirt Venus en route to

fter a delay of more than a month

It was requested by Intelsat for a last-

lie have suffered from interference.

The Intelsat engineers wanted to

make sure from the outset there would

It is run by Arianespace, a manufac-

lung and marketing company set up in

Esa, the European Space Agency, is

the comet. In June 1985 it is to send down a measuring device to probe the atmosphere and cloud surrounding our neighbouring planet.

In March 1986, after 440 days in space, it is due to make its first rendezyous with the comet.

If all goes well the Soviet space probe is likely to pass within 10,000km of the comet. It will take chemical and physical measurements.

The Vega project is a joint venture by nine states, including the Austrians, French and Germans in the West. It is not the only bid to take a closer look at Halley's Comet in 1986.

Nasa ran out of cash for its Halley Intercept Mission, but on 10 June 1985 Esa, the European Space Agency, plans to launch its space probe, the Giotto.

It too is planned to pass within 0.000km of the comet. Halley's Comet has prompted the Japanese to make their first venture into outer space. Their Planet A is likewise planned to be in the vicinity in March

986. But unlike thee other projects, Planet A will keep a respectful distance of 100,000km from the celestial body. The Japanese probe will thus stay clear of the 50,000km-wide cloud of dust surrounding the comet's core,

which is a mere 10km in diameter. So the Japanese will not need to take precautions against dust dumage that have caused headaches for the others.

The Soviet probe, Vega, will have a scientific payload of 130kg, making it the venture that seems most likely to supply revealing data.

In the hard radiation and photometry sectors two West German research institutes, with five programmes, are making a major contribution toward the Vega's

They are the Max Planck Aeronomy Institute, Lindau, and the Max Planck Nuclear Physics Institute, Heidelberg.

Their precision instruments will not just accompany the probe en route to Venus and Halley's Comet; they will also inaugurate aerospace cooperation between the Federal Republic of Germany and the USSR.

The legal status of this cooperation seems likely to be somewhat vague. There is a private agreement between Soviet scientists and the DFG, a scientific research association in Bonn.

But collaboration by the terms of this agreement is limited to projects below the balloon line, or no higher than 50 miles up in the stratosphere.

For projects elsewhere in space the Bonn Ministry of Research and Technology is responsible, and Bonn and Moscow have yet to come to terms on a scientific agreement because of differences of opinion on the status of Ber-

So the Max Planck research scientists are in a kind of financial limbo that somehow befits such a far-out project.

The comet itself, recognised as a regular visitor by Sir Edmund Halley in 1682, is unlikely to be disturbed in its 76-year orbit by theese problems between Bonn and Moscow.

It was probably first spotted by the Chinese 2,450 years ago and has since been recorded 29 times. The comet seems to be growing tired of being gazed at from planet Earth.

In two years' time, when it greets the Sun in the course of its elliptical orbit, it will no longer be visible to the naked eye despite a tail ten million kilometres

Wilfried Schäfer (Frankfurter Neue Presse, 11 October-1983)

Europe's Ariane rocket makes commercially crucial lift-off

worth roughly DM1.7bn, plus over a

dozen options There can, however, be no ruling out the possibility of a number of states preferring to cancel arrangements and

pay the penalty. They could prefer to pay and switch allegiance to the US space shuttle rather than entrust their satellites to a Euronean launcher system they feel is unre-

Last May, for instance, the Exosat European X-ray satellite was launched on board a tried and trusted Thor Delta rocket instead of the Ariane. Western Union has also cancelled an agreement with Esa because it felt the

tellite into orbit sooner. Esa feels these are mere exceptions and is not expecting there to be any further backsliding. The space shuttle is having trouble too.

space shuttle would put its Westar 6 sa-

Minor mishaps aside, space shuttle blast-offs have so far gone ahead according to schedule, but they alone are not enough to get satellites into the allimportant geostationary orbit at an altitude of 36,000km.

A booster rocket is needed. The Americans have devised the IUS, or inertial sill responsible for launchings, but the upper stage, to handle this part of the operation.

There was a failure last April when the IUS was due to put the TDRS data transmission satellite into geostationary

Several space shuttle launchings were then cancelled, which gave the Ariane a substantial boost. Confidence in the European launcher rocket is fairly high. Intelsat has en-

trusted to Ariane the last three of its

nine Intelsat V satellites.

Intelsat V-F7 is to be followed by F-F8 toward the end of the year and V-F9 early in the New Year. Pricing was an important argument in

ane's favour. The first six Intelsat, V satellites were launched between the end of 1980 and last May by Atlas Cen-The improved version of the Intelsat, the VA, will be launched by Atlas Cen-

taur again, but, only because Ariane cannot offer the capacity. At take-off Intelsat V satellites weigh 1.870kg, which the Ariane can handle.

The VA will be too heavy at 2,140kg. It will take the Arians 2, an improved version of the current rocket, to put the heavier satellite into geostationary Günter Paul

> t Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeltung für Deutschland, 18 October 1983)

Germany's first astronaut forced to wait

Ctuttgart physicist Ulf Merbold, 42, Germany's first astronaut-to-be, was most disappointed at the postponement of the space shuttle Columbia's blast-off scheduled for 28 October.

He was named mission specialist for the European Spacelab, to be sent into orbit from on board the Columbia.

But Nasa's postponement decision was, he said, sensible. He could but hope that the next take-off deadline for Spacelab's maiden mission would yield even more useful scientific information than had been expected of the October

DFVLR, the German Aerospace Research Institute in Porz, near Cologne, has also been notified by Nasa of the change of plan.

It was here that Merbold underwent training in the Spacelab simulator.

DFVLR's Wolfgang Hasenclever mentioned the postponement at a press conference held to mark a visit by Sally K. Ride and her fellow-astronaut Frederick H. Hauck.

Nasa seems not to have succeeded

yet in dealing with damage that nearly caused an accident during the late-August mission of the space shuttle Chal-Professor Feuerbach of the Space Si-

mulation Institute said the mission had

been only seconds away from a tricky During take-off the jet casing of the starboard engine of the launcher rocket burnt out to within a few millimetres. Only 14 seconds separated the end of ignition and the total burn-out of the jet. If the casing had burnt out faster forward propulsion would have taken lateral effect. Challenger would have start-

ed pitching and tossing and been forced

to make an emergency landing.

With this near-mishap in mind Nasa had decided on Cologne-Bonn airport as a possible emergency landing strip for future Challenger and Columbia

missions. It has a runway four kilometres (2.5 miles) long and is ideally suited for an early emergency landing when the space shuttle is on a course at an angle of 57 degrees to the equator.

Two new deadlines are under consi-

deration for the ninth space shuttle mission. The first is on 28 November, when astronomical conditions are ideal for space work. But to meet this deadline a new and untried propulsion system would need

to be installed in the Columbia's laun-

... Herr Hasenclever said Nasa staff and the designated Columbia commanding officer John W. Young were considering whether the risk could be taken.

mission until next February when conditions were next ideal. Sally Ride and Frederick H. Hauck, who took part in the seventh space shuttle mission last June, were not pre-

option, which would mean delaying the

The US astronauts, who were in Cologne on a tour of eight European countries, said they were not well enough briefed to voice an opinion on

But they said there was no reason to doubt the quality of US space technolo-Christopher Brügelmann

pared to comment.

(Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger, 14 October 1983)



FRANKFURT BOOK FAIR

After religion, preparation for the Year of Orwell

MORGEN

The Frankfurt book fair has not been the same since it began highlighting a special topic every second year.

Last year the special topic was religion, and there were many special exhibits and events dealing with it.

This year, being an in-between year, is devoted to books. Publishers have been able to concentrate on literary output without being distracted by extraneous considerations.

Next year, there will be another extraneous consideration. Being 1984, the special topic will be Orwell 2000. It promises to be an eventful subject. This year's fair showed that the countdown for next year has already begun.

The precursors of a new era were unmistakably in evidence at the exhibition grounds, with construction machinery at the ready between the halls to start work on a new look.

The initial outline of what the newlook exhibition grounds will look like is already apparent. Hall 9, complete with restaurants and parking for about 800 cars, is in use. Work on Hall 4 will soon be completed.

The western entrance to the exhibition grounds has been transferred to Hall 9, with access from Theodor-

A new gallery also links Halls 9 and 5 at this point. Hall 9 is a gigantic glass structure designed by architect Oswald Matthias Ungers.

its light-flooded interior courtyard and white circular arches and staircases are the most striking features of these structural changes,

They are part of a light, playful, almost carefree future and anything but a product of the pessimistic age predicted by George Orwell.

It will be interesting to see what next year will bring from the organisational viewpoint, given that the book fair will extend mainly from the railway crossings to the Festhalle.

As exhibition grounds director Peter Weidhaas put it, long marches will probably no longer be necessary. The fair's slogan is, after all, "the short cut to the international book market."

in content as well as form, fresh sights have been set for 1984. Existing technical and social trends are to be exammined with a view to the further shape they may take. 🕛

Debates" wil be held on the new media, information colonialism and the dangers of large-scale technology.

Well-known scientists and writers are to take part in drawing up the programme. They will include futurologist Robert Jungk and scientist Wilhelm Stein-

Bearing in mind what seems likely to be published over and above the normal output next year, 1984 will probably break all records.

The shades of Orwell are very much in evidence. But maybe 1984 will be taken as an apportunity for a long, hard look at the relationship between print સાતા the new media.

in contrast to the shape of things to

come, this year's book fair created distinctly modest impression.

"At first glance," Herr Weidhaas said, "the statistics of the 35th Frankfurt book fair will have little that is a new to offer to regular visitors."

The number of publishers represented was up to 5,890 from 5,688. The number of titles on exhibit was up to 298,000 from 295,000.

But, as he pointed out, the dry-asdust figures in the statistics concealed trends and realignments.

The number of countries represented was undeniably down: from 88 to 77. The increase in the number of exhibitors was due exclusively to the fact that many more German publishers than before were at Frankfurt.

The 11 countries fewer was attributed to the overall international economic situation that had made it increasingly difficult for small countries and emerging publishing nations to plough scarce foreign exchange into taking part in the Frankfurt book fair.

Both nationally and internationally the economic situation of the book trade may well be far from good, but there are no signs of the crisis widely

In making this point Gunther Christiansen, chairman of the German Booksellers' Association, attributed to interest shown by private customers the twoper-cent nominal increase in turnover

But he also noted that trade profits were 0.3 per cent in the red. Spending cuts by public libraries would, he felt, hit publishers of lowbrow literature and not just the more experimental compa-

If he is right, highbrow publishers

There was an unmistakable trend toward the new media at this year's Frankfurt book fair: marginal, perhaps, but keenly noted by the initiated. The end of the printed word is not yet nigh, but changes are inevitable.

Much of modern technology involves word and picture storage.

But some innovations do seem more like novelties in the sense of playthings. The Bertelsmann talking book is arguably one of them.

The Twentieth Century in Word, Picture and Sound is the first. It consists of a dozen sheets of foil on which half a dozen recordings each have been press-

Each sheet comes with a text commentary and a typical illustration. There are to be four volumes, one each per decade.

Getting the book to talk is easy. It comes with a phonobox, a kind of miniature record player, into which the sheet is inserted.

A miniature pick-up rotates on the nderside of the foil, following the grooves. After a few crackles you hear the deep and sonorous voice of Elmar Gunsch.

His commentary accompanies events ranging from the Nuremberg war crimes tribunal to the competition between the superpowers to explore outer

Langenscheidt, the dictionary publishers, have published a translation com-

will need to be even more attentive to what Ivo Frenzel, the new chief executive of the Econ publishing group, has termed "tending the list."

Smaller publishers have for years shown that new categories of reader can be reached by means of special, committed lists in which writers are not just regarded as merchandise.

The increasing number of smaller and medium-sized publishers exhibiting at Frankfurt these days is surely a sign that they are keen to advertise for themselves and their ideas.

Eight Berlin publishers had an idea of their own. They shared a larger stand in a bid to break the bounds of pigeonholing and create a less crumped mar-

Does this mark the start of competition with the larger publishing houses by means of new ideas?

Herr Christiansen did not confine his remarks to balance sheets and poor profits. He also dealt with the freedom of literature and its dissemination.

Police raids

He mentioned recent police raids in Munich, where copies of Anais Nin's The Delta of Venus and books by Nancy Friday were confiscated.

"We are going to resist such arbitrary moves," he said. "The freedom of literature guaranteed by the constitution is too important to allow unqualified people to browse through books and reach decisions on the boundaries of literary

Were the police raids a foretaste of Big Brother? The 1983 book fair almost seemed to have been overtaken by the special topic scheduled for next year.

The issue was discussed in connection with a special display arranged by the publishers affected. It will need discussing in the run-up to 1984 in general. (Mannheimer Morgen, 13 October 1984)

looks to Christm

A record 5,890 exhibitor for countries took part in the Frankfurt book fair. There were the German book trade's peace prize visitors compared with 18th has been awarded to Manès Speryear. Foreign publishers did with the French author who won the well. Surveys by the organism of Buchner Prize.

that publishing foreign by the organism of Buchner Prize.

siness with foreign books. Then He abandoned this idea when he timistic about trade in general a monored the courage to live without pect Christmas business to be god susions.

different. Orders have been han (974-77) demonstrate this. although some publishers at his To see through man, baring both his swiftly filled order books and his algorificance and his greatness, has order second printings, the fair a feer prevented Sperber from loving most of the bigger houses, not as im. in commercial terms.

to use the fair as a market place bette violence, dogmatism and totalita-don't have many salesmen. It is solutions. And his rejection has aldon't have many salesmen.

There were clearly more booky his been convincing through his own this year. This could be due to the his wall life. tical ideas provided by the huge of A Zionist Jew, communist and emition on show and the life of the life

to "overcome the growing special Hitler. to take part.

triumphs over all newcomes to Frieday, he is a fighter for the end of media market.

The fair has made truditional pur shers optimistic in their assessm the competition from the new medi-But competition with the new 12 and new technology will become and next year when the fair's theme will

(Handelshim, 18 Ocober

The new media get in their antenna's worth

puter that looks like a pocket calcula-

Called the Alpha 8, it took five years to develop and translates from English and French into German and vice-

The first generation devices came up with some hilarious attempts at translation," says Dr Anton Schmuck, head of Langenscheidt's electronics department.

The results were often absolute nonsense. But not any longer. Dr Schmuck, a linguist and mathematician, is the man whose brainchild the Alpha 8 is.

The English and French editions will shortly he joined by devices that translate Italian and Spanish, providing vocabulary ranging from autobahn toll to paprika sausage.

Latin too will soon be available. The Alpha 8 retrieves 4,000 pairs of words in a fraction of a second by means of electronic paging.

There is a test key that prints out vocabulary for the learner to try and translate and then supplies the answers so he can see whether he got it right.

There is also a memo key that a electronic note of the words the finds difficult.

The Alpha has a 256-bit capacity prints out on its little screen the rais meanings when there is a choice, parts of strong and irregular verter any other points to be noted.

The device is only nine million thick and runs 640 hours on a single of batteries. It is manufactured Osaka, where an electronic diction runs off the assembly line every four

A Stuttgart publisher, DRW, beds to readers with the third dimension Fascinating Nature in 3D is the tilk! the first book using what is claimed be a revolutionary technique. Complete by Christoph Koschnitzke, Rainer Mo nert and Dr Peter Ouick, it feature perb colour photos.

The hook comes with a prismate reo viewer so sophisticated that it all ves three-dimensional quality of a lim previously seen only in polarised projection.

Animals, plants and minerals P straight at you, providing large-size pictures with first-rate contrast focus hailed by university staff.

Interior design, aircraft consinu and the depiction of molecular ture are the next topics the three thors are to deal with.

Dieter Thierbid (Die Welt, 13 October

Mammon LITERATURE

Manès Sperber, the sceptical moralist, awarded book trade's peace prize

that publishing foreign books of Sperber long not only shared but suf-cence is internationally much as find the political consequences of the tensive than last year. Cierman publishers also did a tyas it is. We must reshape it.

Last year the German book His trilogy Wie eine Träne im Ozenn went through recession. This parties[1] and his three memoir volumes

Small publishers, however, or The sceptical moralist has always re-

tion on show and to the growing a finit, he was personally deeply involv-for person to person discussion of in the struggle of the century, thus Minessing its mistakes. He lent transpn-One seller described it as an attenty to the events that led to Statin

ness between publishers and the talk. The sobering confession of a man. The 1982 fair was changed to contain the software, video and tape independent by the "grand designs," serves to take new. is a lesson to the younger generation But the old-fushioned book and hence as a contribution to peace.

void," he says. He was born in Eastern Galicia, then

part of the Austrian Empire, in 1905, the son of a rabbi. He grew up in a strictly orthodox home. As a 10-year-old he and his parents

were forced to flee to Vienna where he went to high school and was soon regarded as something of a genius. When he was 15, Sperber met the re-

negade Freud disciple Alfred Adler, the

founder of individual psychology. He became Adler's youngest pupil. His wanted to emigrate to Palestine but was unable to because of a lung di-

Sperber was only 19 when he lectured on individual psychology and treated difficult cases of disturbed children assigned to him by Adler.

He regarded psychology as applied knowledge of human nature.

He joined post-World War I revolutionary movements, was a Zionist and sympathiser of the communist youth movement. In 1927, Sperber joined the Communist Party, which led to a breakdown of his friendship with Adlet.

In 1970 Alfred Adler oder Das Elend der Psychologie, which became one of the standard works on Adler, was pub-

was moulded by Marx, Spengler and Nietzsche - an explosive blend.

At one point, Adler sent his disciple to Berlin where Sperber taught at the Marxist Workers' School together with Wilhelm Reich.

The peace prize laureate depicts this hectic era in his memoir volume Die vergebliche Warnung (1975).

In 1933, Sperber was arrested by the Nazis and deported to Vienna. It was then that he decided to emigrate and settle in Paris, where he has lived ever

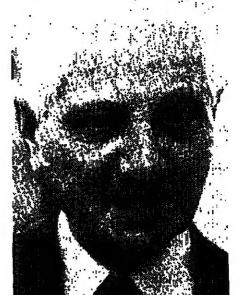
The Stalinist show trials made him leave the Commuist Party in 1937. In the Second World War, he fought with

Adler advised him not to publish the novels he wrote in his early years and Sperber took the advice because he wanted to be taken, seriously as a psychologist.

Since 1940, however, he has been delving into his own past, writing the history of communist idealists in the anti-fascist resistance.

The first volume, Der verbrannte Dornbusch, was published in Paris in 1949, starting the trilogy Wie eine Trane im Ozean that earned him world fame.

Arthur Koestler called this monumental novel the "saga of the Comintern". But Sperber's work is significant beyond this purely historical aspect.



What he described was the tragic and nevitable foundering of the "beautiful theory" on hard facts.

Essay volumes like Leben in dieser Zeit (1972), Churban oder Die unfassbare Gewissheit (1979) and Zur alltäglichen Weltgeschichte (1981) demonstrate his change to a sceptical and deeply humane view of life.

He views history as an eternal and futile homecoming - resembling a river that absorbs everything before dissipating itself in the ocean.

In his acceptance speech for the Büchner Prize eight years ago, Manès Sperber said that the writer "writes to make the misery of his time bearable."

Wolfgang Schirmacher (Mannheimer Morgen, 15 October 1983)

process of the con-

Meteorological stations

all over the world

supplied the data arranged in see-at-a-glance tables in these new reference works. They include details of air and water temperature, precipitation, humidity, sunshine, physical stress of climate, wind conditions and frequency of thunderstorms

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Review

Editorial

advisory board: Heinrich Bechtoldt Herbert von Borch Kurt Georg Klesinger . 5 **41** 35 7 Klaus Ritter Walter School Richard von Weizsäcker

and the second of the second

stitute of Technology (MIT) put the

blame on the Epstein Barr virus of the

Their theory has it that following an

infection the virus seeks a haven in the

very cells that usually mobilise the at-

When, for reasons unknown, the

virus becomes active again, it puts the

delicate regulating mechanism of the

immunological system out of kilter,

causing it to produce antibodies against

This view is supported by the fact

that such antibodies were found in 60

per cent of people with chronic poly-

Doctors treating regular rheumatism

have now also adopted the antibody

theory. According to latest findings,

drugs like prostaglandines retard in-

flammation. But they cannot in the long

After years of research, Professor

The head of the rheumatism centre in

Hans-Georg Fassbender might have

Mainz which closely cooperates with

the World Health Organisation (WHO),

has analysed more than 18,000 tissue

He is convinced that, contrary to as-

sumption, it is not inflammation that

destroys the joints, but the interior of

the joint capsule where malignant,

tumour-like cells have been found on

They invade the cartilage and multi-

But unlike with true cancer cells, the

aggressors in this case do not get any

blood supply, which makes most of

them die after a few days. A small num-

ber continue to live and form scar tis-

sue. These aggressive cells keep regenerat-

ing to continue the destructive work on

ply. The cartilage is eventually destroy-

ed through a special enzyme. The inva-

ders attack even the bones of the joint.

run stop the destruction of the joints.

come up with an answer.

top of the inflammation.

herpes family.

tack on invaders.

ENERGY

Hopes that recycling plant will hold key to using up nuclear waste

Bavarian MPs are considering plans to build a plant to regenerate spent nuclear fuel rods.

Nuclear planning permission has been applied for, and the Bonn government is working on the assumption that recycling of nuclear fuel is feasible.

If high-grade contaminated waste can be recycled and recycled until it is used up once and for all, then the problem of what to do with nuclear waste can be

More nuclear power stations can then be built, and will only be built once waste can be disposed of. But is a solution in sight?

Fifteen nuclear power stations are currently in operation in the Federal Republic of Germany. Their installed capacity of 10,358 megawatts amounts to 17 per cent of power output.

Twelve more, with a capacity of 13,908 megawatts, are under construction. Eight, with a capacity of 10,547 megawatts, are still at the planning

If everything were to go ahead according to plan nuclear power would account for roughly 40 per cent of electricity generated in the country by the end

6 Critics say nuclear power is like an airborne aircraft with nowhere to land 9

There would also be 660 tonnes of nuclear waste, spent uranium rods, per

The question mainly asked used to be whether nuclear power stations themselves were safe. It is now increasingly what to do with nuclear waste,

Critics have often compared the decision to develop nuclear power with a take-off, and an airborne plane, with nowhere to land.

In 1981, they say, several nuclear power stations nearly had to be shut down because at short notice the power companies that ran them were unable to comply with administrative court rul-

The courts had ruled that they must prove they were in a position to satisfactorily dispose of the nuclear waste they produced

German plans have been drawn up but so far exist only on paper, so in practice nuclear power stations rely on arrangements with France.

The French have a waste processing facility and intermediate storage arranements at Cap La Hague, near Cherbourg, on the Atlantic coast.

They have helped German nuclear ver station operators out of a tight spot, but the contract with Cogéma, the state-run company that runs La Hague, expires in 1990.

A spokesman for the French company has reiterated to German journalists that there can be no question of France agreeing to take delivery of German nuclear waste beyond 1990.

In Germany the Federal government is responsible for nuclear waste disposal. In 1974 it joined forces with industry and the nuclear research centres in out Karlsruhe and Jülich to draw up plans.

SüddeutscheZeitung

They envisaged all facilities being rovided at a single location, Gorleben in Lower Saxony on the border with the

The facilities to be laid on at Gorle-

• intermediate storage of spent fuel

 a processing plant to recycle them; a processing unit for plutonium; and treatment and permanent under-

ground storage of nuclear waste. Such were the plans, but in 1979 the government of Lower Saxony decided in response to protest by the general public that the project was politically impracti-

Later that year the heads of government in Bonn and the Länder decided on decentralisation. Facilities were to be provided at various locations around the

Spent fuel rods are now to be stored for an initial year at the nuclear power station where they were used, then shipped to an intermediate storage facility.

They will there be stored for six years in special containers known as castors before being transferred to a nuclear fuel processing plant.

The fissile material recycled will be made up into new fuel rods. The lethal remainder will be packed for storage and taken to its final resting place.

The first intermediate storage facility with a capacity of 1,500 tonnes is under construction in Gorleben. It will cost un estimated DM80m to build.

It will take delivery of the first castors early in 1985. Gorleben is also to store 35,000 drums of low-grade contaminated waste, mostly from research laboratories and hospitals.

The storage depot for these drums is likely to be completed by the end of this

Another storage facility for spent fuel rods is planned in Ahaus, near Münster, Westphalia. It will have the same capacity as Gorleben.

Planning permission was applied for on 15 November 1979 and the local authority says it has since been granted. It will take 18 months to build.

Ahaus will probably be operational by the beginning of 1987.

Two sites are still under consideration for a nuclear waste processing plant. It will cost an estimated DM4.1bn to build and will recycle spent fuel.

One is Wackersdorf in north-eastern Bavaria. The other is Dragahn in Lower Saxony, not far from Gorleben.

Planning permission has been applied for in respect of both sites, and the procedure is expected to have been completed by the end of next year.

Only then will we know where the plant is to be built and, indeed, whether it is to be built at all.

Current plans envisage construction work starting in 1985, with the plant being taken into service by 1992 at the

That will be essential because the contracts with Cogéma will have run and fresh nuclear waste await treatment and disposal.

Gorleben is still envisaged as the final resting place for high-grade nuclear -- even

though no-one yet knows for sure whether the underground salt formations are a safe and suitable vault. Final scientific assessments of their suitability are not expected until 1992. Experts are currently

working on the assumption that final storage will go ahead from the year 2003 or so. A final resting place for low-grade waste is also planned. A dialso planned. A disused iron ore mine near Salzgitter is to

be used. Planning permission has been applied for and storage is expected to start by 1988. Another underground dump for lowgrade waste could be laid on down a disused salt mine neur Wolfenbüttel. A decision is to be reached by the end of this

year on whether it will be needed. This salt mine is already the final resting place of 125,000 drums of low-grade waste. Until 1978 it was used as an experimental dump.

The overall concept is blurred by a number of uncertain points, such as whether the Gorleben dump will be given the final go-ahead.

Besides, Bonn is not due to decide until the mid-1980s whether spent fuel rods are to be recycled or dumped for good. As international considerations are involved it is anyone's guess which way the decision will go.

There is a possibility of German nuclear waste continuing beyond 1990 to processed in France. A Cogema spokesman has admitted that another processing plant might be built, but serious consideration would not be given to the idea for another seven years or so.

6 Recycling or dumping - international factors complicate a final decision 9

Germany is one of Cogéma's best customers. It pays billions of deutschemarks a year to have nuclear waste processed at La Hague.

Why should the French want to forfeit in a jucrative contract?

For the time being the German authorities have no intention of banking on this possibility. At DWK, the Bonn government agency entrusted with huilding and running nuclear waste processing plant, plans are going ahead regard-

In view of the ruling by the heads of government in Bonn and the Lander DWK is working on the assumption that waste processing facilities will be required in Germany from 1992 for sure.

This, it is felt, will be the case even if the authorities decide to::dump spent fuel rods rather than recycle them.



If that happens, about half the pupite this, research has been some-

But the other half will continue recycled, so one processing plantal many victims are young. Most still be required. Where will it be conder 40 and every year 700 infants With two sites under consider sallected. DWK is caught in a cleft stick.

Harly next year it aims to go for either Wackersdorf or Dragato. ning permission procedures will fi in progress, so it may turn out to backed the wrong horse.

The decision is made none little by the fact that both Lander, is and Lower Saxony, are keen to the contract.

John are what interest them: 11,000 during the seven years of truction and a permanent operation staff of 1,600.

Besides, investment in the land expected to total DM10.4bn orse

DWK is husy reviewing its of with a view not to upset either state vernment. The one that isn't me the main contract will be rewarded another nuclear facility.

It could, for instance, be the plan which nuclear waste is staled drums prior to final disposal, espen if Bonn gives preference to this oper

But what is to be done with the tium-contaminated water that is a product of nucleur waste process. This is an issue that has yet to be a in public and no-one has yet our with the answer.

and shipped to Ciorleben as a find ting place. It could also be pipel porous subterranean strata.

That is a waste disposal (editor) widely used in the oil industry, no-one has practical experience of tium-contaminated water disposed

At DBE, another government \$ entrusted with building and ruming clear waste dumps, staff are with hard on plans for a pilot project. But details of where it might be be

have yet to be disclosed. Christian School (Süddeutsche Zeitung, 12 Ostett

Rheumatism's huge toll in treatment costs and lost production

renty million Germans suffer from umatism, a disorder the Greek the tosopher Empedocles (490-430 BC) symptoms date back even fur-They are as old as the human ske-Sufferers are plagued by cripplmins in the joints.

e no longer believe in demons, but Grek name remains. "Rheumais derived from rheumutismos, i.e.

million of Germany's 20 million as are bedridden or in wheel-. Outpatient treatment costs an DM4.2bn, and hospitalisation

her DM2.2bn president of the German rheum association, Hanna Neumeister, meumatism costs the German ecowhetween DM35bn and DM45bn a including lost production because

his would suggest that it is the most sive disease in the world.

output of nuclear waste, which streglected. Not enough money has turn of the century will be 100 a set aside, probably because it still tonnes of uranium, will be damped the reputation of an old woman's

there have been a number of re-

projects which have not got

Was ereignet sich in Deutschland? Wie sieht Deutschland die Welt? Antonian auf diese Fragen geht Ihnen DH- WFLT, Deutschlands große, überregionalu luges- und Watschaltszeitung

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¿Cómo ve Alemania el mundo? li isted encontrara Li contestación a estas preguntas en [31]: WFLT, el diamo alemán independiente.

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DIE SEZEIT

beyond the planning stage. Now the association has launched a nation-wide drive to draw attention to the disease and try and get the research off the

Considering the lack of basic research, it is not surprising that causes remain largely unidentified. There are still about 300 disorders that doctors lump together under the heading of

But some insights have been gained. It has now been established that chronic poly-arthritis (in which joints are destroyed by inflammation) is caused by an immunological system gone hay-

Blood has been found to contain antibodies that, in a sort of biological civil

war, fight against the body's own tissue. In the normal course, the antibodies have a policing function against bacteria, viruses and other invaders. But in patients with chronic poly-arthritis they attack the blood vessels in the joint cap-

sule, causing inflammation. Scientists know very little about what stops the antibodies differentiating bet-

ween friend and foe. Researchers at the Massachusetts In-

What is happening in Germany? How does Germany view the

¿Qué sucede en Alemania?

Professor Fassbender's findings are in line with new treatment methods in the USA.

bone and cartilage.

Wisconsin medical school doctors treated several patients with a number of potent drugs given simultaneously. The first suppressed the immune reaction, the second — a cancer drug — retarded cell division and the third was

A member of the American Arthritis Foundation, Frederic McDuffie, says the results are excellent. But he recommends this treatment only for patients

who do not respond to other therapies. "We don't know at what point the destructive cells start their work," says Professor Fassbender.

If doctors knew this they could selectively use potent drugs with side effects to combat any malignant cell activity.

What makes diagnosis even more difficult is the fact that many bacterial and viral infections produce symptoms similar to poly-arthritis.

The medical journal Selecta reported about a specialists' meeting that dealt only with pseudo-rheumatism. Salmonella and German measles viruses can also cause joint inflammation. But unlike poly-arthritis, this can be treated with antibiotics.

Heredity also seems to play a significant role in joint disorders. A typical example here is morbus Bechterev, a rheumatic disorder that leads to a stiffening of the spinal column: 90 to 95 per cent of Bechterev patients have a special gene that, together with other genetic information, accounts for certain cell surface structures. Only six per cent of the population have this particu-

But it is still unknown whether this

genetic factor causes the disorder. Most rheumatism patients have neither poly-arthritis nor morbus Bechterev. Their problem is simply wear and tear of the joints: constant strain leads to cartilage and joint damage as a per-

The ensuing inflammation is the consequence rather than the cause of the

Rheumatism seems to be every bit as tough a nut to crack as cancer. This is, of course, no consolation to crippled

For the moment, pinpointing the disorder in time and continuous therapy can at least make life with rheumatism

Barbara Hochberg (Die Zeit, 14 October 1983)

Slowness of the feet deceives

Experiments have demonstrated to be wrong the widely held theory that alcohol in small quantities stimu-

lates and revitalises. Doctors at Krems, in Austria, injected 11 people with alcohol until the level in their blood was 0.06 per cent. Then they were made to ride on exercise bicy-

Performances were worse than the same tests carried out sober. The 11 absorbed less oxygen and their hearts delivered less blood with every beat.

The doctors noted that despite the test results, the guinea pigs found it easier pedalling under the influence. df (Külner Stadt-Anzeiger, 13 October 1983)

Court ruling forces change in student selection methods

State education ministers last month agreed on new admission procedures for medical students.

For the first time in Germany, professors of medicine will be able to pick 15 per cent of their students through inter-

Regardless of Abitur (high school graduation) marks, 20 per cent of medical school places will require a waiting time during which the applicants will be expected to obtain credits through social work or the completion of a vocational training.

The entrance exams that have been required since 1980 will be extended. Ten per cent of available places will go to top performers in the exams.

The new admission provisions became necessary as a result of a 1977 Constitutional Court ruling.

The justices ruled that the old provisions were unconstitutional in the long run and called for a new system as soon as possible.

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 1 October 1983)



m, is convinced the advice her bu-

say, and they, the counsellors, are

ten consulted as an impartial authori-

Imprisonment 'only breeds crime among the young,' say researchers

mprisonment breeds crime among the young. Locking up 14-year-olds is useless. They probably have a better chance of going straight if they are not

These at least are some of the findings by nine sociologists and criminologists in a book, Jugendstrafe an Vierzehn- und Fünfzehnjährigen. The nine reached their conclusions after tracing the lives of 200 boys in jail.

The book would shake the German judiciary if that were possible.

The law defines juvenile punishment as "incarceration in a juvenile correctional institution."

The only reason the book received any attention in Bonn on its publication earlier this year was that it coincided with the suicide by hanging of a 14year-old Turk called Nafiz while he was in investigative custody.

Youth 'not as bad as reputation'

Joung people are better than their reputation, says Bonn Youth Affairs Minister Heiner Geissler.

He was commenting on a survey in which over 2,000 young people (15- to 30-year-olds) were questioned.

The survey, commissioned by the Ministry, showed that young people had a high sense of values, a positive relationship with their parents, were against violence and reluctant to argue out and settle disputes.

But they also tended to lose touch with reality and were tempted by the

They were found to be strongly in fuvour of harmony, keen on faithfulness, tenderness, care and attention.

They had a high degree of social commitment and showed a strong sense of understanding for the needs and wishes of older people.
As a result of their tendency to lose

touch with reality, however, about half the young people polled were sympathetic toward alternative life styles.

But their political views are not alarming, Herr Geissler says. Young people showed no interest in either leftor right-wing extremist parties.

Most opposed gang violence. They favoured democratic government but felt politics was obscure and myste-

The repercussions of youth unemployment were a special problem. The authors of the report on the survey's findings felt the mental and social havoc of unemployment was still limited and rectifiable.

But it was time something was done. Unemployed youngsters wer signs of a more wiedespread and fundamental pessimism.

They were also more inclined to resort to protest and to opt for alternative life styles. But no evidence was found to support suspicions that the unemployed might tend to turn to drugs or crime. The unemployed were, however, markedly unenthusiastic about foreign residents.

Heinz-Joachim Melder (Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger, 14 October 1983) gc.

The authors studied the sentences, interviewed guards and imprisoned juveniles, read the extensive literature on correctional institutions and analysed life histories - always keeping a critical eye on themselves.

They tried to answer the questions philosophers of law, juvenile court judges, prison guards, parents and openminded prosecutors have posed time and again: does juvenile prison do any good? Can prison achieve what many take for granted, i.e. make the prisoner a useful and responsible member of so-

The questions are particularly relevant because the juvenile criminal code is the most sophisticated code of all. It gives the judge a great deal of latitude and provides him with a wide range of punishments.

Juvenile trials are not public. Juvenile court prosecutors, defence lawyers and judges are generally regarded as the most open-minded members of the judiciary who are not afraid to show mercy.

'All this makes the well-founded answer arrived at by the authors the more shocking: "Prison terms for juveniles do not rehabilitate as intended by the lawmakers. Prison has its worst effect on its youngest and most defenceless in-

In other words: locking up 14-yearolds is demonstrably useless. There is enough evidence to show that imprisonment breeds crime.

The study shows what open-minded judges have long been saying to each other: youngsters who have been caught and locked up stand no better chance of becoming decent members of society than those who have managed to get away with it:

Juvenile delinquents who have been brought to trial (the law defines juveniles as people aged 14 to 18) stand a chance of rehabilitation only if the judge doesn't send them to prison.

Jail does not stop further crime - at least, no more than other punitive measures. Siegfried Lamneck of Munich concludes after analysing 1,220 criminal records that the most effective measure against a first offender aged 14 or 15 is to drop the case. Prolonged imprisonment is worst.

Lamneck says the idea that only the worst of juveile delinquents are locked up and that their relapse is not due to imprisonment but to their own destructive tendencies is false.

Even if this argument is followed through, there still remains the aim of the law which is to rehabilitate hard cases through imprisonment. But exactly this is not achieved, he says.

Imprisonment that has no positive effeet is pointless, especially in view of the other courses open to the judge.

The misery and warping caused by imprisonment is described in another Three of the authors, Joachim Kers-

ten, Reinhard Kreissl and Christian von Wolffersdorff-Ehlert, interviewed the youngest inmates of five juvenile pri-

Since the youngstors lacked warmth and solidarity at home, they sought it in the obscure hierarchy of violent gangs. Prison strengthened what the authors call "socialisation for jail." The net result was a depressing contrast between the rehabilitation aims and prison reali-

Lawyers must be particularly hard hit by what Reinhard Kreissl describes as "ending life to fit the logical MODERN LIVING

Through "ill defined legals gy" the lawyers establish link between reality and the mulations they hapen to me

Lawyers must feel thems red-handed on reading the tence formulations. It is the vent the trucking down of the Rality in which the accused his grand Housekeeping Centre in

Kreissi also lists disturbing in has given members of the public of unnecessarily stiff sentence is prevented a fair number of marria-

The book shows that event from breaking up. juvenile law is openly or core in has certainly supplied advice for to impose stiff sentences aime past 25 years. Marital rows are often venting youngsters from "Cas consequence of cash running short, culties,

Nobody asks these younger the difficulties they have.

The "traditional imprison of the Bonn office plies 220 advice centice" makes "treatment" of part the country with material, mere shell of a concept. Mion brochures have been circulated

These accusations have her long people who were unable to substantiated in the book and lake ends meet. taken seriously.

the housekeeping centre has organis-The authors also have some 46,000 lectures attended by 1.6 miltion. They point to alternate in people. "But many problems are so would be available if policie cific that individual advice is indistaxpayers would finally gap inable." sensible penal system, costy to the centre was set up by the Savings is, would save money in the large fits. Association and a number of

Even prison guards have process organisations, and more and pointed to such possibilities by people are consulting it. families, SOS Children's Village that year the number of callers at the munes that would look at Bavarian girl

prison we would need a raiget likes Spain services outside prison walls."

The youngsters would have a layear-old Bavarian girl and her guided towards life within the later and alive and well in south-west at alternatives to meaningles in the south and layer being missing for nearly ment, today's 14- and 15-year-old brother brother have been weeks.

ners will become the most an away from home in Sulzburg. Hanno Kis that Therese Ruckl, collected them (Die Zeit, 1022 Merida, more than 1,100 miles away

he crow flies, on 11 October. It depends on donations and s A Spanish woman who rend about

It depends on donations and an apamen woman who read account fines earmarked for the purpose tase in a weekly magazine, Semana, "We ask judges and proses spanised the children.

Think of us when imposing fines the sandra is only 12 but looks like an to with so many other social the care of the countered and difficulties either at

paid for the parcels given to personal she said she was not Alexandra there. But the society has now that all. Her name was Maria Juana a letter from a Korydallos mental warz and she was 21. Her parents social worker saying that Born spanish migrant workers, Juan Mari Dolores Alvarez, in Freising, rMunich.

he and her son had spent five aths in Spanish getting to know her he had had an affair with Alexan-

come to the first police hearing. and had been pursued by Frau di for three days.

her return to Germany she would ping back to work at an animals' e in Freising. She had no intention haking life difficult for the Rackls. Alexandra, 12, had been on Interpol's

aled list for weeks. (Kälner Sündt-Anzeiger, 11 October 1983)

where pfennigs can be saved Bonn head office alone more than doubled to 1,859. They all wanted advice on how to balance the housekeeping budget.

Housekeeping centre advises

'The husband is sacked," says counsellor Brigitte Krömer, "or the wife can no longer work to earn extra money, or there is no more overtime at work. That's when the family can no longer balance its budget."

Over one family in four that seeks idvice in Bonn is in the red in this way. Some spend up to DM500 a month more than they earn.

Some make ends meet by maintaining an overdraft at the bank. Others keep withdrawing money from their savings accounts. But you can't do that for ever. Many families used to take the view

that a month in which they overspent

would be offset later by somehow or other earning a little more. Nowadays, with people no longer earning more in real terms, most have come to appreciate that this approach

just doesn't work. So many are prepared to cut back on expenditure that used to be taboo. Holidays or the car are no longer a must. Prestige considerations must be jettisoned if need be.

Young families seem particularly at a loss as to how to make ends meet. They don't have much money to spend because the husband is still climbing the career ladder and the wife can't go back to work yet because of the children.

But setting up a home is an expensive business, and the initial cost is the high-

Two out of three clients in other instances are women, but young couples. usually call round together. Gone are the days, at least among the young, when husbands left it to the wife to cope with financial problems.

Most clients are families of three or four. Single-person households seldom ask for advice, but it is easy to see why.

If you live on your own you don't have to agree with anyone else on where outgoings in the family budget must be axed.

That makes it much easier than when the interests of several people need to be reconciled in retrenching family ex-

The first move in counselling is to itemise where the money goes at presents, and it seems that families on a low budget are by no means the only ones that fail to make ends meet.

On average younger clients have between DM2,000 and DM3,000 a month after tax. But a family that recently asked for advice was unable to balance a budget of over DM 10,000 a month.

Priest hit boys

Roman Catholic priest has been A fined DM5,000 for boxing boys': ears at school. The priest, aged 49, teaches religious instruction at a school in Kitzingen, Bavaria.

He was found guilty of injuring young people in his charge by a Kitzingen youth court and fined for teaching methods that included not only boxing. ears but also butting boys with his head.

(Der Tagesspiegel, 6 October 1983)

women, say savings are mostly made in going to the pub, on buying graand visits to the hairdresser. Where food is concerned there is a plain but wholesome trend, which means that meat balls will do just as well as steaks. Parties are no longer as sumptuous as they used to be. Women are doing more knitting, sewing and home bottling of vegetables and preserves. As a last resort, families are advised to cut out pocket money entirely for a while

- but for every

member of the fa-

mily, not just for



New suit for an old man

Neanderthal Man gets a new suit, Klaus Beckmann, director Horst Zimmermann of the Neanderthal Museum in Düsseldorf, applies the finish-(Hamburger Abendblatt, ing touches to the apparel on a mock up of his museum's fa-

Hospital tells wrong family about father's death

Frankfurter Rundschau and Proposition and Proposition

hospital in Neu-Ulm, Bavaria, is A being sued for notifying the wrong family of a death, The son of the 58year-old heart patient mistakenly reported dead says the whole affair has been a nightmare.

People are still ringing up to say how sorry they are to hear of his father's death. But that was nothing compared with the shock the mistakenly bereaved family had in hospital.

The family are suing the hospital for damages, including both the cost of buying black suits for the funeral and other preparations and compensation for the heartbreak caused by the mishap.

Hugo Burkhardt of Neu-Ulm district hospital says nothing of the kind has ever happened there before. It was most embarrassing and the hospital was extremely sorry.

It was due to the similarity of the names and overwork by hospital staff. The staff had notified the wife of a heart patient who was sick but still very much alive that her husband had died.

In reality the dead man was someone else. The "bereaved" family notified the relatives and called in an undertaker. His son and daughter went to the hos-

pital to identify him and collect his things. They were shocked to find him alive and glad to see them.

The son was shaken. The daughter, wearing black, was still outside in the corridor. When she heard her father's voice she collapsed.

The "dead" man's wife had been taken aback by the news of his "death" and found it hard to come to terms with the idea. The shock was arguably even worse when she discovered it had all

The "dead" man himself had no idea what was going on and has been most confused by the visits paid by relations from all over the place,

It just shouldn't happen, the son argues. He has briefed a lawyer to sue for damages. And the phone still keeps ringing as callers unwittingly rub salt in

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 14 October 1983)

Pants up, window down

Iambering through a girlfriend's bedroom window can be dangerous, a 25-year-old Frankfurt man has

It is a fairly widespread custom in Bavaria, but his attempt to popularise it further north nearly cost him his life.

It was night and he was drunk, according to the police. His girlfriend lives in a ground-floor flat and he pushed the shutters up and put his head through the window.

Then the shutters fell unexpectedly and he was trapped. He was lucky that a policeman happened to pass by and help him.

He was taken to hospital suffering from asphyxiation.

(Kieler Nachrichten, 17 October 1983)



erman prisoners overseas are help-Ged by Bundeshillswerk für Stratiallige, a prisoners' aid society in Bad Go-For 25 years it has helped prisoners

at home and abroad, plus people on parole and next of kin.

It has a unpaid network of helpers in 22 countries. Most of them are members of local aid societies, Protestant and Catholic church communities and German embassies and consulates.

A recent example of help needed came from Lebanon. A letter from the German Embassy in Beirut to the Bonn Foreign Office described conditions:

Small, over-crowded cells full of vermin, inedible food, lack of hygiene and sanitation, lack of medical care and lack of exercise.

Three of the prisoners in East Beirut had to wait for their trials because it was holiday time for the courts. The letter described them as "suffering from diarrhoea, stomach cramps, vomiting, hair loss and headac

"The fourth, jailed in Jounieh, is plagued by pains in the knees and earaches. He receives no medical care."

The prisons were in a part of Lebanon controlled by the Christian militia. "Both towns have repeatedly come under heavy Druze fire in the past few weeks. The prisoners' lives could be at

The Foreign Office forwarded the letter to the Bundeshilfswerk für Straffilli-

Society helps Germans

probation and next-of-kin.

Hans-Jürgen Lehmann, a former prison social workers has headed the society for ten years.

The helpers visit prisoners and help where they can.

case-to-case basis. But word got around and inquiries started pouring into the five-man office.

ciety jumped in the breach. It has done so ever since.

sistance abroad between 1978 and 1982, more than DM35,000 was spent for German literature.

society's chairman since 1976, says: gave us their unsold stock. Today, we have to beg for discounts."

The society receives no public funds.

in foreign jails

The society provides material and other help for prisoners at home and abroad, released prisoners, those on

The society's work abroad began on a

The Yugoslav prison authorities asked for German books for their German prisoners. When the Bonn Justice Ministry was unwilling to pay, the so-

Of the DM285,000 that went into as-

The Reverend Werner Weigelt, the There was a time when publishers parcels.

(Stuttgarter Nachrichten, 9 05.99

The proceeds are meage before or in hotels.

The proceeds are meage before or in hotels.

I have looks older than four. She said asking the society to help proved to some the society to help proved the society

Social workers also look physical well-being of prisoners blankets for example.

In Rome, the society managed list a German-speaking lufus b Unpuid members in France & Plather for three or four months but than just look after the 350 Generalized thrown him over because he was

soners in that country. If ale whose son was imprisoned in farmany received a monthly day supplement her DM600 pension was not enough to pay for itel

The society has just received of thanks from her. F. W. House